

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*



150,000 Bushel Concrete Annex to Capital Flour Mills at St. Paul, Minn.  
[For description see page 368]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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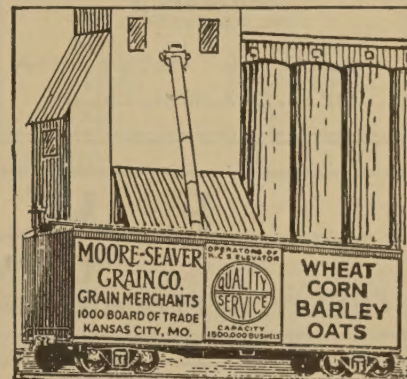
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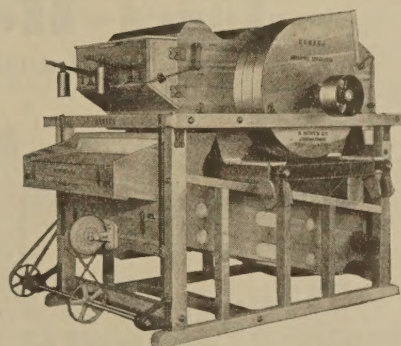
When considering insurance that intangible asset—built by years of fair and faithful service and commonly called **GOODWILL**—should be given equal weight with surplus and reserves.

The **MILL MUTUALS** have retained the goodwill of their policyholders through the years.

**Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau**

230 East Ohio Street

Chicago, Illinois

**Eureka  
Standardized Separator**

An efficient, up-to-the-minute machine, designed to produce closer separations and to give greater capacity.

Includes all the latest features—Buhler Drive, ball bearing fan shaft, and Eureka worm-gear driven sieve cleaners.

Write for Catalogue GD125

**S. HOWES CO., INC.**  
Silver Creek, N. Y.



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### T. E. IBBERSON CO.

#### GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS  
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.  
4121 Forest Park Blvd. ST. LOUIS, MO.

*Designers and Builders*

#### GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

### CHALMERS & BORTON

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

*Engineers — Constructors*

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills — Warehouses

*Ask for Quotations on Your Work*

### HORNER & WYATT

*Consulting Engineers to the  
Grain Trade*

470 Board of Trade

Kansas City, Mo.

*Write to us for PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS  
AND ESTIMATES for GRAIN ELE-  
VATORS, FLOUR MILLS, FEED MILLS,  
WAREHOUSES and POWER PLANTS.*

**Build  
Now---  
It's  
Cheaper**

### ZELENY Thermometer System

*Protects Your Grain*

Estimates cheerfully given.

Write us for catalog No. 6.

**Zeleny Thermometer Co.**

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

### Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.

*Designers and Builders*

Grain Elevators

Feed and Flour Mills

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

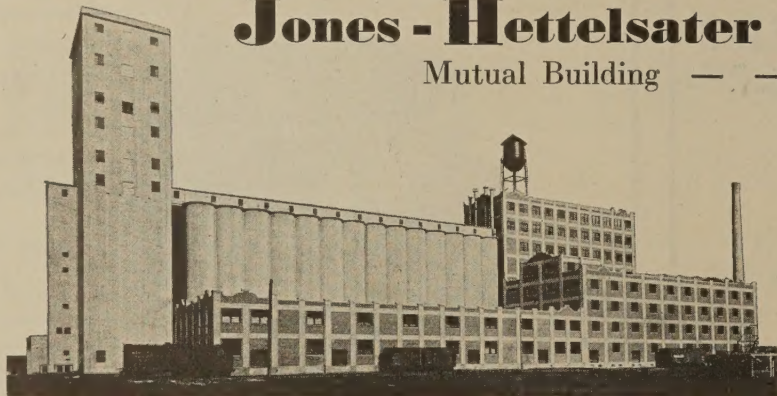
Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill

2 Story Warehouse

*designed and constructed by us under a  
single contract.*



### The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers

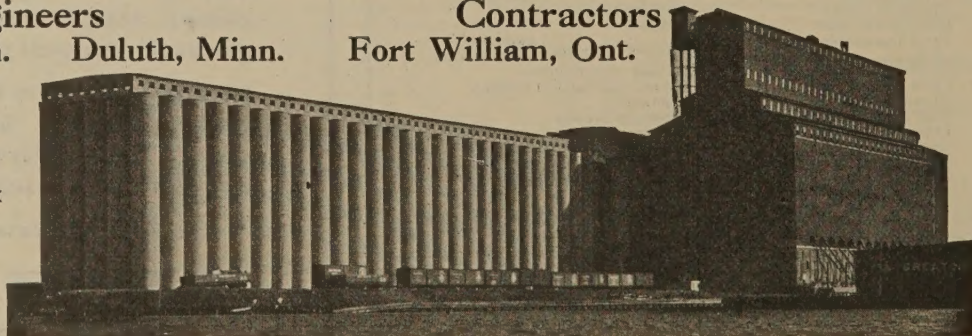
Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built  
this 3,000,000 Bushel  
Grain Storage Annex  
to Great Northern  
Elevator "S"  
Superior, Wis.







# Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
10,500,000 Bushels

**John S. Metcalf Co.,**

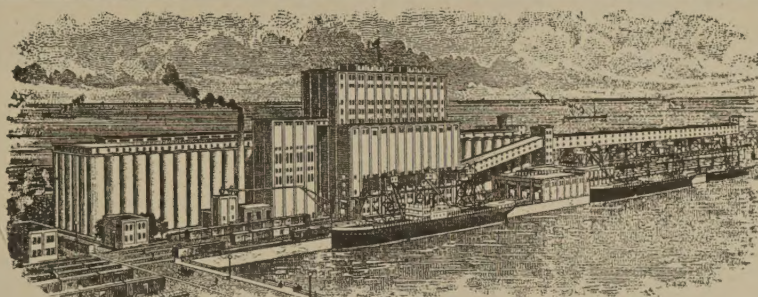
*Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels

Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

**JAMES STEWART CORPORATION**

**ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS**

W. R. SINKS,  
PRESIDENT  
Phone Harrison 8884

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD  
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

## Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.  
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.  
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

**Grain & Feed Journals  
Consolidated**

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

HOTELS OF DISTINCTION

IN ST. LOUIS



*Hotels*

**MAYFAIR**

EIGHTH and SAINT CHARLES

and

**LENNOX**

NINTH and WASHINGTON

in **ST. LOUIS**

ANNOUNCING PRICE  
REDUCTIONS ON ROOMS  
MEALS, GARAGE, ETC.

In the very center of things. Just a step from theater, shopping and business district. Admittedly offering more personal room comforts and refinements than any other hotels in Saint Louis.

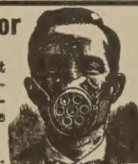
Circulating Ice Water Free Morning Paper  
Bed Lamps Full-Length Mirrors  
Club Meals Coffee Grill Garage

\$250  
to  
\$450  
Tub and  
Shower

**Cover's Dust Protector**

Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge

**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



When in Minneapolis  
Stay at

**The  
NEW NICOLLET  
HOTEL**

Opposite Tourist Bureau on  
Washington Avenue  
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.  
600 rooms with bath or  
connecting.

Every room an outside room.  
Largest and Finest Ballroom  
in the Northwest.

**Rates:**

59 Rooms at \$2.00 257 Rooms at \$3.50  
68 Rooms at \$2.50 41 Rooms at \$4.00  
84 Rooms at \$3.00 38 Rooms at \$5.00  
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00  
to \$9.00

**MAIN DINING ROOM  
COFFEE SHOP**

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.  
**W. B. CLARK, Mgr.**



# What makes belts live-

**"Several years ago, I'd have answered that question with a shrug. In those days of light loads and low speeds neither the fabric nor the rubber was under much strain."**



**"But look at the way you run your belts today. A great deal faster and with far bigger loads. Even the best fabric can't save those belts, if the rubber is below par."**



This man who has devoted his life to the study of belt making and maintenance gives you the facts.

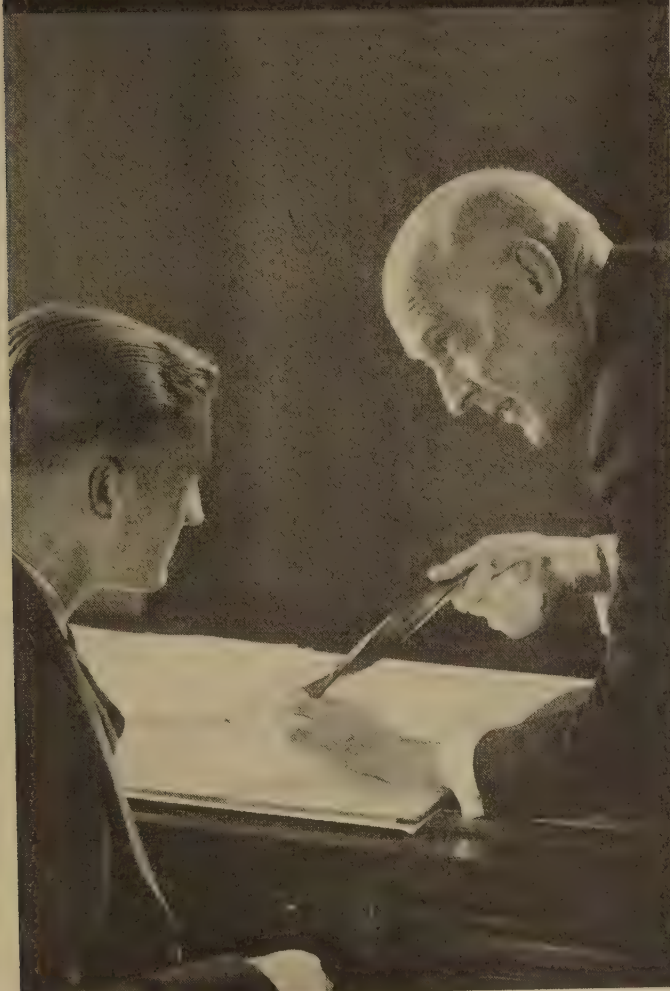
**I**N back of every Diamond representative's remarks is an experience of more than thirty years in the study of belt making and maintenance. From generations of such experience Diamond has acquired an invaluable store of knowledge about grain belt requirements.

We have drawn on this knowledge in developing a rubber compound of greater age resistance. As a result, today's Diamond grain belts assure a longer, more serviceable life. They not only flex readily over trippers and idlers when new,



# FABRIC or RUBBER?

**"What makes belts live? Today, we know the answer. A grain belt's heart is in the rubber . . . the friction that holds the plies together against the increased pull of trippers and buckets."**



**"When you buy your next belt, remember that. It explains why Diamond developed a superior rubber compound . . . a longer-lived friction that adds many years of extra service to the life of Diamond grain belts."**



but *retain* their flexibility year after year. Their superior performance is not measured by age alone, but by their ability to carry more bushels each day of their extra long lives.

In what further ways has Diamond improved its rubber compound to meet the severe conditions of today? Will Diamond grain belts fulfill your needs? How much will they reduce your present handling costs?

Drop us a note. We'll gladly answer these, or any other, belting questions you may ask . . . without obligation, of course.

THE  
DIAMOND RUBBER CO., Inc.  
Akron, Ohio

Akron • Atlanta • Kansas City • Dallas • Chicago • Los Angeles • New York • Philadelphia • Boston • Seattle • San Francisco • Buffalo • Denver • Detroit • Cincinnati • St. Louis



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**TEN IOWA AND ILLINOIS** Elevators for sale, will sell one or all. Priced for quick sale. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

**OHIO**—Elevator, mill and coal yard for sale; the best buy in Ohio. V. E. Rudy, Assignee of the Dyke Equity Exchange Co., Ashland, Ohio.

**NORTHWESTERN KANSAS**—15,000 bus. elevator for sale; good wheat and corn territory. Address 69UI, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

**NEBRASKA**—A **BARGAIN**—Elevator on St. Francis branch C.B.&Q.; priced right; terms; \$500 handles it. 1147 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**ILL.**—25,000-bu. elec. equipped elevator for sale; oat huller; corn and feed grinder; own the land; served by C.B.&Q. and T.P.&W.R.R. switches. Best grain territory in state. Priced to sell. D. S. Simonson, Bushnell, Ill.

## YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING

AN **ILLINOIS** elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

**IOWA**—Elevator, home, feed and livestock business for sale; small town 8 miles north of Creston on Burlington; no competition; owner sick and will sell at sacrifice. Write E. N. Dougherty, Creston, Iowa, for terms.

**CENTRAL KANSAS**—10,000 bu. modern iron-clad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

**MINNESOTA** cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**INDIANA**—60,000 bus. elevator and custom feed grinding plant for sale on main line NYC. Will sell for reasonable price. For particulars write Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Inc., Ligonier, Ind.

**NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES**—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

**WISCONSIN**—Two elevators in excellent grain territory for sale; handle around 300,000 bus. grain per year; also wonderful feed and coal business; a great opportunity for a live wire; best reasons for selling. Address 69T15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATOR & FEED BUSINESS FOR SALE

**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS**—Best elevator and feed business for sale; ship 150 to 200 cars grain annually. For full particulars write 69T9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## FLOUR AND FEED MILL

**PENNA.**—Up-to-date Flour and Feed Mill for sale; water power and coal oil burning engine; 60-bbl. capacity; Wolf machinery; bldgs. and machinery in first class condition; good neighborhood; long established trade; priced for quick sale. Address National Bank & Trust Co. of Kennett Square, Kennett Square, Pa.

**STOP! READ! THINK!** One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

## ELEVATOR BROKERS

**ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS** for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500. \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## HELP WANTED

**MILL FOREMAN WANTED** by feed mill making full line—located in Ohio—give details. Address 69V6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## SITUATION WANTED

**EXPERIENCED GRAIN ELEVATOR** managers and operators have 9,000 possible openings to apply for by making their want known through the "Situations Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

**Record of Receipts.**—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is.

**Memo of Agreement.**—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

**Feed Trade Manual,** a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

**Gold Bricks of Speculation,** a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

**Record of Cars Shipped**—A few copies of Form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. Size 9½x12 ins. Column headings from left to right are, "Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Insp., Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination, Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Chgs., Remarks." A good buy at \$2.25. Order Form 85.

**Improved Railroad Claim Blanks** require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1, four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated**  
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.



## The Federal Octopus

By Sterling E. Edmunds

A survey of the destruction of Constitutional Government and of civil and economic liberty in the United States and the rise of an all-embracing bureaucratic despotism.

Mr. Edmunds says:

"In the place of our peculiar dual system of free government, founded by the fathers to restore their newly-won liberty to them and to their posterity forever—with the federal government bound down by the 'chains' of the Constitution, and the people in their states retaining in themselves all other powers, and governing themselves as autonomous members of the Union in all domestic concerns—we observe that, through three decades of progressive usurpation, the 'chains' of the Constitution have been broken and the powers of the federal government have become practically absolute; that, like a giant octopus at Washington, it has wormed its numberless tentacles around every city and every county, around every hamlet and every home in the land, crushing out civil liberty and self-government, and through the taxing suckers of its ugly prototype, draining the life from all property, from all trade and from all industry."

This volume is a scholarly and intelligibly presented history of the violent change which has taken place in our government, of which every tax-paying and every thinking citizen should inform himself.

Book is paper bound, 122 pages, \$1.00 per copy plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, published semi-monthly at Chicago, Ill., for October 1, 1932.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles S. Clark, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, R. R. Rossing, Chicago, Ill.  
Managing Editor, Charles S. Clark.  
Business Manager, Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc., 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
Charles S. Clark, 332 South La Salle St., Chicago.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state).—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is....(This information is required from daily publications only.)

CHARLES S. CLARK,  
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, 1932.

JOHN A. AITKINS.

(Seal) Notary Public.  
(My commission expires November 28, 1932.)

## MACHINES FOR SALE

ONE 24" BRYANT DREADNAUGHT electric grinder for sale, enclosed motor; used two years. \$400. Geo. A. Peckens, Fowlerville, Mich.

J. B. CRACKERJACK Hammer mill fully equipped for sale; used 90 days. Can't tell from new. Price \$165.00. Clay Syler, N. Manchester, Ind.

MACHINERY BARGAINS—One 20-h.p. G. E. Motor for sale; also one 5-ton Fairbanks scale; both in good condition. Marquardt Elevators, Avoca, Nebr.

BATCH MIXERS—New Horizontal type. All capacities. SAVE MONEY. Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

150-BBL. FLOUR MILL equipment for sale including Corliss steam engine; special price on entire equipment; come and look it over; will bear inspection. Herman Mills, Herman, Minn.

## NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Air blast car loader; car puller; corn cutter; corn cracker and grader; corn shellers; corn meal bolters; cracked corn polisher; cob crusher; 1-portable corn sheller; 1-oat clipper; 2 & 3 pair high feed rolls; bag cleaner; bag piler; Humphrey manlift; grain cleaners all makes and sizes; hammer mills new and used; grain driers; new vertical batch mixers; horizontal mixers; elevators all sizes; automatic scales; exact weight scales; power shovel; bran packers. Complete equipment for the elevator and feed mill. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Company, Wayland, Mich.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

FEED MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP—Attrition and Hammer Type: 1-20" Monarch with 10-h.p. motor; 1-20" Monarch with 15-h.p. motor; 1-24" Monarch with 25-h.p. motor; 1-26" Monarch with 30-h.p. motor; 1-32" Monarch with 40-h.p. motor; 1-No. 4 Standard J. B. mill with 50-h.p. direct connected; 1-No. 3 Miracle Ace with 50-h.p. motor; 1-No. 3 Standard J. B. with 40-h.p. motor texpore drive; 1-No. 2 Gruendler with 30-h.p. motor texpore drive; 1-No. 2 Gruendler with 30-h.p. motor direct connected; 1-No. 2 Miracle Ace with 25-h.p. motor texpore drive. Above mills at extremely low prices and very reasonable terms. Write or wire D. B. McLaughlin, Box 95, Winona, Minn.

## MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and full description to 68H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FLYWHEEL WANTED for a 50-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse oil engine; prefer a used one; dimensions 78" by 6 3/4" face, 6" bore, weight 2 ton. Please quote price with your reply. C. W. Noggle, Oakwood, Ohio.

## MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in large numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

## SCALES FOR SALE

TWO USED Richardson Scales; 5 bus. and 8 bus. capacity; guaranteed. Richardson Scale Co., 37 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

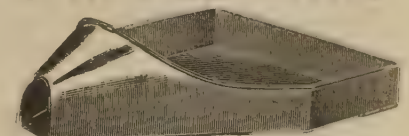
## OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Proctograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2 1/2 x 12 x 18 1/2", \$2.00 at Chicago.  
Seed Size, 1 1/2 x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## KEEP POSTED

GRAIN  
& FEED JOURNALS  
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the Grain & Feed Journals twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....





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WABASH ELEVATOR  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
Operated by Bartlett Frazier Co.

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## DIRECT HEAT DRIERS ARE MONEY MAKERS

### No Boiler Required

*Large or Small for Terminal or Country Elevators*

The Satisfaction and Service Given by Hess Driers  
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HESS DRIER CO. OF CANADA, LTD.  
68 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

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## Grain Receiving Record Books

**Grain Receiving Register.** One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½x13½ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

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## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Grain Shipping Record Books

**Record of Cars Shipped.** This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

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**Shippers Record Book.** This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

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CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 26, 1932

THE GREED of many country bankers in levying excessive charges for collection of local checks is prompting many corporations to insist that all remittances be made in par funds. Drafts on New York or Chicago banks alone are credited to their accounts without discounts for collection.

A LETTER from the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, published in this number, makes clear the limitations placed upon persons licensed to inspect and weigh grain under the U. S. Warehouse Act. The inspector whose grading was complained of in our August 24th number, was without authority to grade grain purchased by his employer, and such service has been discontinued.

GOVERNMENT competition, regulation and limitation has contributed so much to the discouragement of industrial leaders and business men generally that merchants everywhere are up in arms demanding relief from all bureaucratic interference with business. The more vigorous and the more specific the demands of business men for relief, the sooner will the politicians see to it that the relief needed is granted.

A HAMMERMILL is told of in our Indiana news column this number which threw out a bolt onto a bale of straw after it had been beaten to a high temperature in the mill. The fire which followed burned the building and all its contents. A magnetic separator ahead of the mill would have protected the mill and saved the property.

BACK-LEGGING of grain has always made much trouble and caused some waste for grain elevator operators. This trouble is easy to detect but most difficult to remedy. Changes in the opening to distributing spout or speed of the head pulley will often remedy the trouble, but few engineers can detect its cause without having detailed drawings and specifications of the installation.

CHINA can get all the wheat it wants from the Farm Board or private traders the R. F. C. announced this week, if the sellers will guarantee the loan. Private traders did not have the cheek to put the proposition to the R. F. C., and maybe the R. F. C. included the regular merchants in the offer because it considered their indorsement of the paper more valuable than that of a corporation having only \$73,000 of stock subscribed.

ELEVATOR men carrying sidelines are permitting themselves to be cajoled into extending entirely too much credit. Naturally their sympathy with their farmer patrons prompts the earnest wish to help their customers through the prolonged depression, but they must not overlook the fact that any encouragement given customers to buy on credit will force dealers to borrow more and pay out more interest, thus reducing the possible profits on sales.

GRAIN buyers surrounded by mortgaged farms undergoing foreclosure may be pardoned for unwillingness to buy grain to which title is in dispute, when the courts themselves reverse rulings on title to the grain. Much light is thrown on the rights of lessors, mortgagees and redemptioners to the crops by the illuminating decision of the Supreme Court of California published elsewhere under the caption "Title to Grain on Foreclosed Farms."

LIVESTOCK, butter, eggs, and produce prices have worked upward in the past few months. Now milk prices are joining the list, leading the way back to prosperity. The dealer is on the ground floor, who now ceases to hope for the return of prosperity and gets out to scramble for it, will have the longest run of profit. Feeders have a profit again and are a good market for the man who can show them how to widen their margins and increase their volume.

THE LEAVES are falling, the grass and the weeds are drying up and other rubbish is accumulating around every wood structure whose foundation walls fail to rise above grade, with a result that its fire hazards are greatly increased. Every elevator man knows that rubbish accumulated around his office, his driveway or his elevator extends a warm invitation for locomotive sparks, smoldering matches and cigarettes, and on windy days will keep him anxiously wishing that it was all plowed under or gathered in a large pile far from the elevator and burned.

HAULING grain to market for farmers is a separate service which the elevator man cannot afford to render unless paid its full cost. At present prices every farmer needs to conserve every penny he can get for his grain, hence cannot afford to hire anybody to haul his products to market. If the producers are to break even they must do all the work themselves.

WHEAT GROWERS in the United States are faced with three handicaps as compared with the producers in Canada, where a 5-cent bonus is expected, where the currency is at a 10 per cent discount and whose wheat gets into Great Britain at 6c a bushel preference, not to mention lower freight rates to the head of the lakes. Every one of these unfavorable factors is a consequence of attempted interference with the natural course of trade by our political racketeers.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for wheat, corn and oats now ruling are not teaching the farmer the lesson that his trouble is due to excessive taxation coming between him and the consumer. Due to unemployment the consumer can not absorb the tax by paying the enhanced price, so the tax must be collected at the other end, from the producer, in the form of a lower price. How many wheat growers, for example, understand that the increased tax on future trades in the grain pits is borne by themselves in the form of lowered prices for the cereal?

GRANTING free storage to farmers who are anxious to hold their grain for higher prices opens the way for cut-throat competition at a time when margins are so thin elevator operators cannot afford to take any chances. If the farmer insists on holding his grain for higher prices it would be much better for him to take it back on the farm and out of sight. The farmer is not equipped with facilities for getting in and out of the market and has neither the experience or disposition to move quickly so if he wants to speculate he better speculate with his own grain on his own farm and without any possibility of being sold out on a quick and unexpected turn in the market. Prices for grains are now so low it does not seem possible that they could decline much farther even though the Farm Board does attempt to peg the market.

FARMERS who have been threatening to hang grain elevator operators and burn their plants because they would not assist the strikers in stopping the marketing of farm products, overlook the fact that the elevator operator yields little if any influence in the rise or fall of prices for farm commodities. If farmers throughout the land would silently and peacefully hold back their commodities, the needs of the consumers would soon stimulate the demand and a gradual advance in prices would result, but when they conduct a public demonstration or protest against the low prices and thereby advertise their large holdings of surplus stocks, they assure the consumers of the world that there is no occasion for their uneasiness regarding future supplies. The agitators who have been promoting the Holiday Marketing Ass'n are misleading the producers, not helping them.



FARMERS everywhere are exhibiting so much bitterness against the Farm Board's meddling tactics and so much resentment at the government's interference with the commodity markets, the politicians are beginning to recognize that the demand for the abolition of a score of useless meddling bureaus, boards and commissions must be complied with. The farmer is gaining a clearer understanding of the true purpose of the racketeers' persistent attempts to control the marketing of his products. He is convinced it is not the proper province of government to serve in any capacity, as experience has proved that wherever government has attempted to serve it makes for waste and inefficiency.

IF FARMERS work with unusual industry through the present crop year, they may be able to realize enough from the sale of their products to meet the government's expenditures on account of the various activities of the U. S. Farm Board and the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture. Up to the present writing the Farm Board has cost the tax payers over \$600,000,000. During the fiscal year of 1931, the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture spent \$313,543,328 and induced many incompetent farmers to cultivate marginal land to the loss of themselves and the great detriment of experienced farmers cultivating rich soil. The discontinuance of many of the activities of the Dep't of Agriculture would be a great blessing not only to the competent farmers of the land who are intelligently cultivating rich soil, but to all industry. Any encouragement or assistance by the department which results in over production of any commodity is a sad mistake and injurious to all interests concerned.

### Corn Surplus Must Go Abroad

Two large crops of excellent quality corn in succession have piled up a surplus that can not be disposed of through the usual channels of consumption, even tho given away. Some can be held over another year, much can be burned as fuel, but the best outlet is abroad.

Recognizing this the grain dealers ass'ns under the leadership of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and the Cincinnati Board of Trade, have appealed to the railroad presidents to make effective a reduced emergency rate on corn for export upon the close of lake navigation. Their effort merits the support of the entire trade, as the reduced rate will benefit all concerned, including the railroads and their employes.

The dire necessity becomes apparent when we consider the all-rail export rate of 19 to 22½c per bushel, depending on distance, in Illinois and Iowa, compared with the present lake and rail combination of 11 to 12c, which will no longer be available after the close of navigation, when the price bid the farmer must drop 8 to 10c per bushel. As producers are now being bid only 7 to 10c at interior stations this means they will receive nothing after the lake route is closed for the winter.

Every ton of corn burned at home means just that much less coal traffic for the railroads, that much less cash to be spent with country merchants and that much less merchandise to be transported to them.

### Domestic Allotment Looming Larger

A cloud in the sky no bigger than a man's hand was the domestic allotment bill in April when planned by a com'ite composed of H. I. Harriman, pres. of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Prof. N. L. Wilson of the Montana State College, R. R. Rogers of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., Louis L. Emerson, pres. of the Mortgage Bankers Ass'n, and two newspaper publishers. When the bill was introduced in both houses of Congress just before adjournment it was thought to be just another farm relief gesture for political purposes.

It is now claimed that one of the leading presidential candidates has espoused the principles of the domestic allotment plan and will use his indorsement of the scheme to gain farmer votes, thereby committing himself to an approval of the bill should it pass in Congress. It was just such pre-election promise that led the present incumbent of the presidential office to approve the now discredited Agricultural Marketing Act; and it is within the realm of possibility that the candidate if successful will give his approval to the measure.

As stated, this plan did not emanate from the farmers, but was evolved by mortgage bankers, and holders of mortgages on farm lands who are interested in any scheme that will inflate the sale price of the farms long enough for the sale of the security behind their now frozen loans. After that the deluge. The farmers will be left holding the sack just as they now are suffering from the stabilization operations of the Farm Board.

What will happen if the domestic allotment plan becomes a law? It will be known several months in advance that the plan will go into effect, as it is provided 60 per cent of the producers of the wheat, livestock or cotton, for the law is limited to these three, must vote in favor of its application. Knowing then that the price of flour must be advanced by the tax of \$2.67 per barrel of patent flour a public buying wave will set in immediately. Every consumer of wheat products will stock up to the limit of his capital and storage. After this has been accomplished there will be no sale whatever for flour or wheat and the mills will have to close. The following crop of wheat will be dumped abroad, foreign nations permitting.

Even after the several months required for the readjustment of price upward there will be no stability to the market. The risk that the law will be repealed will operate to restrict buying by consumers and investors. Farmers having the privilege of using untaxed wheat flour will bootleg flour to neighbors and country stores. Flour consumption will be reduced because of the lower cost of substitutes such as cornmeal.

The voluntary county allotment com'ite charged with apportioning the 42 cents per bushel bonus to growers on the basis of their individual production for the preceding five years can not be depended upon to apportion fairly the proceeds of the thefts from the consumer. All concerned, from the state allotment com'ites downward, would be interested in swelling their production.

The plan discriminates not only against the consumer but against other farmers not in the privileged class producing the three commodi-

ties named. It permits 60% of the growers of wheat to vote a tax on 120,000,000 consumers, disfranchising the latter.

The contract by the farmer participating, and joining is voluntary, provides that he must reduce his acreage by 10 per cent and that the Federal Farm Board direct him to what use he shall devote the surplus acreage. Such bureaucratic domination has never been tolerated in a free country. In this farm management enterprise and in the collection and disbursement of the tax tens of thousands of tax eaters would be added to our civil list already groaning under the load of lazy bureaucrats. All this without adding a single dollar's worth of real assets to be divided among the citizens. The taxpayers will be poorer by the amount of the tax plus the cost of supporting the new bureaucracy.

Finally, how long will the consumers, who are the vast majority, permit this robbery to continue, before they rise in their might and destroy the top-heavy structure?

### The Profligate Dissipation of Bankrupt Assets

The notoriously shameless waste of the assets of bankrupts by profligate receivers has at last aroused the business men of the land to a realization of the urgent need for radical reform in the liquidation of bankrupt properties.

The report of the Solicitor General of the United States to the President on the Bankruptcy Act and its administration last December shows that the percentage realized by general creditors on their claims against bankrupts seldom exceeded 7% and in 1931 only 5.1% was realized by the general creditors. As their claims aggregated \$702,000,000 it is easy to discern that neither the creditors or the bankrupts had any voice in the disposal of the assets. The receivers and the lawyers seem to absorb all that is left. Some grain firms have survived difficult periods through the guidance and assistance of a creditors committee made up of men long experienced in the business and that too without heavy expense or loss to those immediately concerned.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce has long had a committee studying the bankruptcy laws and their profligate enforcement, and altho the committee has filed a report the Chamber has accomplished nothing helpful, so a Joint Committee for the Revision of the Bankruptcy Law has been organized in Chicago and is striving to devise some plan for conserving the assets of bankrupts for the merchant in trouble and his creditors.

While the waste and extravagance of receivers has long been recognized by the sufferers, the rank and file of our citizens have been totally oblivious to the great loss forced upon the merchants of the land by our archaic method of trying to settle the affairs of bankrupts.

Last February the President in a message to Congress on the losses by bankruptcy presented convincing evidence of the needs of remedial legislation and said,

The present bankruptcy act is defective in that it holds out every inducement for waste of assets long after business failure has become inevitable. It permits exploitation of its own process and wasteful administration by those who are neither truly representative of the creditor nor the bankrupt.



## Reports on Large Individual Traders Not Required

L. A. Fitz, grain exchange supervisor at Chicago, Ill., sent out notification Oct. 24, effective that day, as follows:

By the order of the Secretary of Agriculture, effective with the opening of business Oct. 24, 1932, the requirement that "each separate account having a net position equaling or exceeding 500,000 bus. in any one future in wheat, corn and oats or 200,000 bus. in rye must be reported" is hereby suspended.

This suspension eliminates only the reporting of these special accounts. No other change in reporting requirements is made. All other information heretofore required, i.e., total purchases and total sales and total open contracts, both long and short, in each future and in each grain is to be reported as before.

This action is explained by Arthur Hyde, sec'y of agriculture in the following statement:

It has long been the contention of the grain exchanges that the regulations of the grain futures administration requiring reports of trades in excess of 500,000 bus. by individual traders, have resulted in narrowing the market and lowering the prices of grain. Grain dealers are now almost unanimous in saying that a modification of this regulation would result in larger purchasing and broader commodity markets.

While there can be no absolute assurance that such modification will result in immediately higher prices, it is widely held that broader markets will finally result in better prices to the farmers.

In view of those representations and of the fact that prices of wheat, corn, and oats are ruinously low, I am persuaded to test the truth of such views, and have directed that on and after Oct. 24, 1932, the requirement that the long and short position of individual accounts be reported be waived.

This modification is conditioned on the fact that the Chicago Board of Trade has by resolution of its board of directors undertaken to prevent harmful short selling. This modification shall remain in effect until notice of hearing on reinstatement of the regulations shall have been given, or until undue price fluctuations or price levels occur which indicate manipulation of the market.

The same question of requiring large traders to disclose their position to the department of agriculture was the issue in the suit brot by the Bartlett Frazier Co. a few years ago, and which a few months ago was decided adversely to the firm by Judge Wilkerson in the federal court. Now the Sec'y of Agriculture voluntarily grants that demand, but there is nothing to prevent him from putting the restriction back on, as would be the case if the higher court would reverse the Wilkerson decision.

Once before a resumption of reports was ordered, and was made retroactive, applying to transactions in the past, and large investors in wheat futures may be shy of again entering such a trap. Altho the abolition of the reporting requirement for the present is a step in the right direction the grain futures Act with all that it implies remains in full force as a deterrent to speculators, and operates against any big advance in prices. It is well known that a big volume of trading accompanies high prices. Per contra, shrinking volume spells low prices.

Another factor against activity in the futures

market is the heavy tax on transaction, taking nearly \$500,000 a month out of the grain pits. Removing all restrictions and regulations from the markets for farm products would help the producers beyond measure.

## Removal of Restriction on Future Trading

Sec'y of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde conferred Oct. 21 with the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade at the suggestion of Pres. Hoover, who had asked the Department of Agriculture to consider the advisability of lifting the regulations of the Grain Futures Administration now bearing heavily on trade.

It is costing the federal taxpayers nearly a quarter of a million dollars a year to receive and file the reports on future trading supplied to the government office by the clerical forces of the different brokerage firms at a greater expense to them for clerk hire. The government could save this entire expense by permitting the Board of Trade clearing house to compile the identical statistics, it has been suggested.

Prospects for relief from this federal incubus have been brightened as the result of visit by Peter B. Carey of the Board of Trade to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt at Indianapolis. On his return Oct 21 Mr. Carey said:

"Gov. Roosevelt feels that independent farmer co-operative groups which have shown splendid growth in the last 25 years should be afforded proper protection. He is most emphatic in his determination, if elected, to remove unnecessary shackles from business, including those of the farmers' markets, which would eliminate scores of useless tax-eating bureaus that form what has been termed the underbrush of bureaucracy."

## Corn Export Emergency Rate

Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, has addressed a letter to the presidents of the larger railroad systems urging the immediate serious consideration of an emergency export rate on corn for the economic welfare of the entire country, as follows:

In order to benefit agriculture, bring increased revenue to the railroads and improve general business thruout the country, we urge you and all other railroad presidents to consider favorably and recommend an all-rail emergency export rate for corn.

We suggest that this emergency export rate be 50% of the prevailing export rate and that it go into effect about Dec. 10, in order not to disturb lake and rail combinations.

With a new crop of corn, approximating 2,900,000,000 bus., about to be picked, and large supplies of old corn unmarketed, middle west farmers are bid from 7 to 14c for new corn and 12 to 19c for old crop corn. Prevailing freight rates per bushel for any considerable haul are greater than the farmer will receive for his corn and without a material reduction in rates to permit a larger volume of export trade only a limited amount of corn is likely to leave the farms.

D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, followed up this lead with characteristic energy, telegraphing the Sec'y of Agriculture, as follows:

Our organization joins the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n in its appeal to the President for a 50% emergency reduction in the all rail export rates on corn. Officials of carriers consulted by us feel that they can profitably handle since capacity loading plus 10% would be required. A real emergency in corn exists. This is an opportunity for the carriers to render conspicuous patriotic service on a profitable basis without affecting other rates and also secure business which they do not enjoy at present. The farmer and all lines of business will be helped. We ask your wholehearted support.

Mr. Schuh advised the officers of 11 other grain dealers ass'ns of his appeal to the sec'y of agriculture and to the senators and representatives from Ohio, to act on the suggestion of Pres. Booth, with a request that they join in urging the matter on the railroads.

## Judgment for Short Delivery

The H. S. Johnston Grain Co. made claim for \$250,000 damages against the Searle Terminal at Ft. William, Ont., on account of failure to deliver 22,336 bus. of No. 1 feed oats on warehouse certificates.

The Board of Grain Commissioners awarded \$893.45 in judgment, and said:

"If, towards the close of the crop year, outstanding warehouse receipts for certain grades of grain in certain elevators are collected and a 'drive' made upon a certain terminal elevator, it is quite possible a default may be produced. In the case of the Searle Terminal, the annual weigh-up occurred a couple of weeks after the default took place; the net shortage in oats was shown to be approximately 6,673 bus. in a total handling of 1,935,000 bus. A shortage or over of this amount would not cause any suspicion of irregularity."

## "Farmer" Brown's Fall Seeding

Farmer Brown of Washington, D. C., is out in Nebraska doing his fall seeding. He is taking a chance—or speculating as he calls it—on two things: Getting a fair crop and being able to sell it at a fair price. But if he should lose out on the gamble, he is not in the same fix as Nebraska farmers are. He is getting \$4,000 a year salary plus \$5 to \$8 a day for expenses, out of the United States Treasury.

Unfortunately there is but one "Farmer" Brown in Nebraska. All the others have no pipe line connections with the Federal treasury. They must take a chance. They are forced by conditions over which they have no control to be gamblers! So also is the man who buys their products. When he buys he hopes to make a profit—just as does the merchant who puts in a stock of goods expecting to make money in the sale of that stock. Sometimes he can count his gains and other times the receiver advertises a "bankrupt sale" and everybody makes tracks to share in the bargains.

If "Farmer" Brown has the right dope, all buyers of farm products will go out of business. In their place will be instituted a buying agency instituted and controlled by the United States Government. It will do the buying. It did that once before when Congress fixed the minimum price per bushel for wheat at \$2.25 and the bureaucrats in charge made it the maximum price when the farmers of Europe were getting from \$3.50 to \$5 a bushel. That was during the World War and if the farmers want to return to that arrangement—"Farmer" Brown and the Farm Marketing Law will get them there.

## Program of Nebraska Dealers

The 4th annual meeting of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Friday, Nov. 4.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be called to order at 10:30 and 1:30, and the banquet will be given at 6 p. m. The subjects of the addresses are:

"The Mortgage Lien Law," by C. H. Taylor, Carleton, Neb.

"A Legislative Program," by Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, Mo.

"Nebraska's Commercial Truck Problem," by C. A. Magaw, Omaha.

"Taxation, Recent Developments," by W. L. Pierpoint, Pres. Omaha Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Taylor comes from a part of the state where groups of elevator men have been meeting this summer to devise some plan to lessen the danger and responsibility of handling mortgaged grain, and his talk will be most illuminating.

Mr. Magaw is general attorney for the Union Pacific and the dealers attending the meeting will be given the fruits of his exhaustive investigation of the truck transportation problem.

"MAN must work, that is inevitable. But he may work grudgingly, or he may work gratefully: he may work as a man, or he may work as a slave. He cannot always choose his work, but he can go about it in a cheerful, generous temper and with an up-looking heart. There is no work so rude that he may not exalt it, there is no work so dull that he may not enliven it."—*Success*.



# Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

## Lien for Cash Rent?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We recently purchased from a tenant farmer some timothy seed, and sold it. The landlord is demanding the money inasmuch as the tenant had not paid his cash rent.—A. C. Taylor & Son Co., Kewanee, Ill.

**Ans.:** The buyer is not liable unless he knew or had knowledge of facts putting him on inquiry, that seller was a tenant.

The Illinois landlord's lien law does not compel the buyer of grain to make any inquiries or to consult any county records or in any other way bestir himself to find out if the grain is covered by landlord's lien when there is nothing that should lead him to suspect that to be the case.

## Holding Out for Thresher's Lien?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* A thresherman gave us a written notice to hold out a certain amount from the proceeds of the sale of a farmer's grain to pay for the threshing, and we did.

The owner of the grain states that an oral agreement was made before threshing that price would be as low or not any higher than any other threshing charges in the vicinity. He has offered payment based on other charges and thresher will not accept.

The owner claims that if the written notice is in our possession we are obliged to notify him before we dump the grain.

Is the landlord required to give notice to the buyer and does the lien cover all produce?—F. B. Martin, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Kewanee, Ill.

**Ans.:** Grain buyer can hold out the full amount claimed by thresherman, and pay over the amount admitted by owner to be due, retaining the balance until owner and thresherman have come to an agreement, by compromise or suit.

No notice to owner is required before dumping the grain.

The landlord's lien covers all crops produced on the land leased. The thresherman's lien applies only to the grain threshed.

## Holding Corn After Storage Limit?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* A party stored 1,500 bus. of corn with me in June, 1931, and I gave him the usual contract providing that grain is to be checked out by Apr. 1. I understood this clause is for the protection of the warehouseman as corn then is coming into the germination period. I judged he did not want to sell as the grain was much lower than in the winter. I have now carried the corn 16 months, and when I asked him about it he said he did not know I was charging him storage on it, and took the stand that it should have been checked out Apr. 1. Do I have to stand the loss?—South Dakota.

**Ans.:** The parties are bound by the printed contract, which reads, "In the absence of a demand for delivery, order to sell, or request by the holder of this receipt, accompanied by the payment of all accrued storage and handling charges as prescribed by law, the warehouseman will, upon the expiration of the storage contract, sell such stored grain or flaxseed at the local market price, on the close of business of that day, deduct from the proceeds thereof all legal accrued charges and cash advances which may have been made upon such stored grain or flaxseed by the warehouseman and pay the balance of such proceeds to the owner upon the surrender of this storage receipt."

The warehouseman must settle with the owner on the market price Apr. 1. This loss could have been avoided by selling the corn or by having the owner make a new storage contract.

In North Dakota the law is much the same

on expiration of storage but provides for the sale only of sufficient to satisfy all accrued charges, advances and liens, the balance of the grain to be kept in store.

## Agri. Exp. Stations?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We are interested in obtaining the best advice obtainable on the feeding and care of hogs. What are the names and addresses of the experimental stations in five near by states?—J. W. Stackhouse, pres. Etna Lumber & Elevator Co., Etna Green, Ind.

**Ans.:** Indiana: J. H. Skinner, director, LaFayette; Illinois: H. W. Mumford, director, Urbana; Ohio: C. G. Williams, director, Wooster; Wisconsin: C. L. Christensen, director, Madison; Iowa: C. F. Curtiss, director, Ames; Minnesota: W. C. Coffey, director, University Farm, St. Paul; New York: State Station, Geneva, U. P. Hedrick, director; and Cornell Station, Ithaca, C. Betten, acting director.

## Is License to Store Necessary?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Is it necessary to get a federal or state license as warehouseman to store grain in Illinois for the farmers and to charge for the service? Is the schedule of storage charges fixed by law?—Kemp Grain Co., Lexington, Ill.

**Ans.:** In the country there are no restrictions or requirements in Illinois on elevator operators who store grain for farmers and charge for the service. It is only in the large cities where grain inspection is maintained that warehousemen mixing the grain of different owners are required to have a license and to publish their charges annually. The law does not fix the charges.

A country elevator operator, in the absence of special laws regulating his business in Illinois, does, however, assume responsibility by charging for storage and mixing the grain of different owners. He becomes a bailee for hire and is liable in suits for damages and to criminal prosecution if he fails to deliver the property to holders of his warehouse receipts. The paragraphs of the Illinois law covering country elevators, segregated as class B, read as follows:

135. Classes Defined Sec. 2. Public warehouses of class A shall embrace all warehouses, elevators and granaries in which grain is stored in bulk and in which the grain of different owners is mixed together, or in which grain is stored in such a manner that the identity of different lots or parcels cannot be accurately preserved, such warehouses, elevators or granaries being located in cities having not less than 100,000 inhabitants. Public warehouses of class B shall embrace all other warehouses, elevators or granaries in which grain is stored in bulk, and in which the grain of different owners is mixed together. Public warehouses of class C shall embrace all other warehouses or places where property of any kind is stored for a consideration.

Deputy Inspectors. 3. The said chief inspector shall have the authority to appoint, upon the approval of the Board of Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses, such suitable persons in sufficient numbers to act as deputy inspectors, who shall not be members of the board of trade nor interested in any warehouse, and also such other employees as may be necessary to properly conduct the business of his office; but no deputy inspector shall be appointed for or assigned to duty in any city or county in which is located one or more elevators of class B, except upon a request for such action by the county commissioners or board of supervisors of the county in which such warehouse or warehouses are located, such request to be made to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and in cities or counties wherein a deputy inspector may be appointed or assigned to duty, no person other than such deputy inspector shall inspect or grade any grain without being liable to the penalties provided in section 20 of this Act.

151. Grain Must be Inspected. Sec. 19. In all places where there are legally appointed inspectors of grain, no proprietor or manager of a public warehouse of class B shall be permitted to receive any grain and mix the same with the grain of other owners, in the storage thereof, until the same shall have been inspected and graded by such inspector.

## Does Charging Storage Place Elevator Under Federal Law?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Does storing of grain in Illinois and charging a set schedule of rates for this service automatically make the elevator operator amenable to the federal warehouse act and subject to the supervision of federal authorities? Does storing free place any legal responsibility on the elevator?—Princeton Elevator & Coal Co., Princeton, Ill.

**Ans.:** Provisions of the United States Warehouse Act apply only to warehousemen who choose to come under it voluntarily.

Storing free makes the operator what is legally known as a "bailee without hire" and therefore without responsibility. He is not liable if using ordinary care.

## Is a Grain Inspector Responsible?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Some place we have read that a grain inspector can be held personally responsible for the misgrading of grain.

For instance, if a car went on the market today and was graded too low, so that reinspection was called. Reinspection did not come thru until tomorrow. Meanwhile the market went down. Can the inspector or his department be held responsible for the loss caused by the delay in correct grading or due to the break in the market?

Many grain shippers would be interested in learning of the responsibilities of grain inspection departments as outlined by the laws.—Roy Wakefield, Wakefield Grain Co., Waterman, Ill.

**Ans.:** A public, licensed inspector is not liable in damages for errors of judgment, any more than the judge of a court or the jury is liable for a decision reversed by the higher court.

Proved fraud or conspiracy to misgrade would leave an inspector open to criminal prosecution and suit for damages.

A private inspector who guaranteed the grade would be liable, but private inspectors do not guarantee grading, as the small fees charged are inadequate to pay indemnity.

## Tax on Electric Energy?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I have read conflicting statements as to the application of the federal tax on electric energy used in grain elevators. How is the application actually determined?—H. W. C.

**Ans.:** The law and its interpretation by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue were published in full in this column Sept. 28; but it is left to the power companies to determine whether the exemption claimed by customers is allowable.

According to E. H. Hogueland, pres. of the Southwestern Millers League, electrical energy furnished for direct use by mills and elevators engaged in the process of milling, washing, cleaning, bleaching, etc., grain as distinguished from grain elevators merely used for purposes of storing grain, is not subject to tax.

Energy used in processing grain is exempt by law, and the application of the tax hinges on the definition of "processing."

According to Webster "Processing" means "To subject to some special process. Specif.: A To heat as fruit with steam under pressure, so as to cook or sterilize."

Bleaching, washing and cleaning are parts of the milling process. When cleaning is performed in the mill building the energy is not taxed. Why should the identical cleaning be taxed when performed in a grain elevator not owned and operated by the same firm that owns and operates the mill?

It would seem that those commercial light and power companies who accept claims for exemption from grain elevators equipped with cleaning machinery, driers, washers or bleachers, are fully warranted in so doing. If the power is used only for loading in and out of store the energy is taxable.

The constitutionality of laws giving bureaucrats power to make flexible regulations subject to their interpretation in different cases is before the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal by the government from the decision in favor of the Shreveport Mill & Elevator Co., Shreveport, La., involving "reasonable" variation in weights.—G. H. W.



## Nebraska Farmers Elevators Demand Tax Reduction

Drastic reduction of all forms of taxation was the keynote of the 30th annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Nebraska, held at the Rome Hotel, Omaha, Oct. 20-21. About 100 delegates were present thru the active sessions of the two-day meeting. The morning of the first day was devoted to registration, and the gathering of friendly groups to discuss trade problems.

### THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

VICE-PRES. J. R. MORRISON, Chappell, called the first session to order at 1:30 p. m. A male quartette entertained with harmony as the delegates gathered.

Rev. C. C. Wilson, Omaha, pronounced the invocation.

MAYOR R. L. METCALFE delivered an enthusiastic welcome, to which Vice-Pres. Morrison responded on behalf of the ass'n.

Following appointment of com'ites and nominations for new officers, the session was turned over to the Managers Ass'n, over which Pres. E. P. Hubbard, Juniata, presided.

The managers' ass'n re-elected E. P. Hubbard of Juniata, pres.; W. B. McMullen of Benedict, vice-pres.; and George J. Thompson of Exeter, and Frank Chapin, of McCool Junction, directors.

CONGRESSMAN MALCOLM BALDRIGE, Omaha, discussed "General Conditions and Future Outlook," favoring a reduction in land taxes, but maintenance of government by instituting a sales tax.

E. L. Kregar, Ralston, Ia., outlined the services of his organization as a buying power for the farmers elevators of Iowa.

### FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

VICE-PRES. MORRISON called the second general session to order at 9:45 a. m. Friday. This was followed with a few minutes of musical entertainment, reading of the minutes, and com'ite reports.

SEC'Y FRANK RUTHERFORD, Omaha, making his annual report, declared the ass'n in favor of lowering the expenses of county, state, and federal governments to reduce the tax burden, and in favor of a reduction in rail rates.

He objected to the present tax system because it lacks uniformity in assessment of elevators. An instance cited proved that two elevators, located in adjoining counties, of the same class, and handling approximately the same volume of business, were improperly assessed for tax valuation. One of them pays three times the taxes of the other.

Addresses were made by Prof. N. W. Gaines, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb., and by Sec'y W. H. Thompson, Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fort Dodge, Ia.

### FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

VICE-PRES. J. R. MORRISON called the third session to order.

PROF. H. C. FILLEY, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, justified existence of the College with a talk on "How the Agriculture College Can Help Farmers Elevator Companies."

CHAS. C. KUNING, manager for the Agriculture Credit Corporation, at Omaha, discussed government loans to needy farmers, saying that the usual red-tape had been eliminated and that simple filling out of simple blanks enabled the farmers to get loans without the approval of the Washington office. The office is now being swamped with requests for feed loans and is making these at the rate of 50 to 60 each day. Farmers are permitted to purchase feeding stock wherever they will, but are cautioned against over-buying. Farmers must show

evidence that they have been feeding for three years or more.

PRES. HUBBARD of the Managers Ass'n, expressed conviction that the Farm Board will be out of existence within two years, tho he anticipated the Farmers National Grain Corp. would out-live its parent.

ELECTION of officers placed J. R. Morrison, Chappell, as pres.; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata, vice-pres.; Frank Rutherford, Omaha, sec'y-treas. Ferd Walters, Lindsay, and August P. Anderson, Osceola, were elected to the board of directors.

RESOLUTIONS adopted urged (1) reduction of taxes, curtailment of government expenditures at every possible point, and "elimination of every unnecessary government activity," because "taxes are becoming an impossible burden and beyond our capacity to pay"; (2) abolishment "so far as possible" of tax exemption for certain classes of property; (3) reductions in freight rates because "constantly increasing freight rates are strangling agriculture" and the basis ought to be comparable with the value of the commodities carried; (4) an amendment to the Nebraska chattel mortgage law to make it require that legal notice be given interested parties when liens are filed; (5) exemption of gasoline used for agricultural purposes from taxes.

A rising vote adopted the resolution on the death of Pres. J. S. Canaday, Minden, who had headed the ass'n for 28 years. The resolution expressed the sorrow of the organization and the many friends of the deceased, to which many of the speakers had referred.

Omaha was selected as the 1933 convention point.

Adjourned *sine die*.

### ENTERTAINMENT

The annual banquet was held Thursday evening, in the ball-room of the hotel. Special entertainment was offered by a group of 14 clever actors and actresses.

JOHN E. CURTIS, Lincoln, the banquet speaker, led all his listeners to look thru the clouds for the sunshine, and to look forward and backward so as to improve their perspective on the conditions under which they now live.

A theatre party was given the ladies present on Thursday afternoon.

Coal bins of the court house at Pocahontas, Ia., have been filled with 8½ tons of corn to heat the building. The corn cost 14½¢ per bushel, comparing in heat units with coal at \$4.18 a ton. At Rockwell City, Ia., the merchants are buying corn at 15¢ to heat their stores. The growers will contribute their profit from corn to the Dept. of Agr. for a new Bureau to establish Farms on City Apartment House roofs.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Nov. 4. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

Nov. 3-4. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 19. American Corn Millers Federation, Hotel Statler, St. Louis, Mo.

Dec. 6-7-8. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Marvin Hughitt Hotel, Huron, S. D.

Feb. 21-22. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Syracuse, N. Y.

May 18-19. Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

## Jay A. King Passes Away

By the death of Jay A. King at Des Moines, Ia., the grain trade loses one of its pioneer organizers. In the early days of association work the holding of office held forth the certainty of hard work and self-sacrifice, but after two men had declined to serve as first president of the Iowa Grain Dealers Ass'n Mr. King accepted and held the office from 1900 to 1907.

In 1904 he was a director of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, took an active part in the proceedings and was chairman of its com'ite to interpret the by-laws. He was the regular chairman of the most important com'ite on constitution and by-laws.

Mr. King was active in the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, successor to the Iowa state ass'n, and was pres. of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

His death occurred Oct. 7 at his home, and was due to ill health since he was struck by a street car in August, 1930.

Jay A. King was born May 28, 1845, in Akron, O. In 1859 he moved to New Lisbon, Ia., and received his first schooling at that location. In 1861 he moved to Eldora and after finishing public school he taught country school for two terms.

In 1863 he enlisted in the Federal army, Company H Ninth Iowa Cavalry and received honorable discharge in February, 1866, having advanced to the position of sergeant. He saw much active service during the period of his enlistment.

In 1868 he went into business at Iowa Center, employed in a general store and continued at that location until 1875, when he was elected to the office of treasurer of Story County. He continued in that office until 1880. In 1882 he entered as manager and part owner in the Farmers Bank at Nevada and continued in that work until 1890.

In 1897 he entered in the grain and coal business at Nevada.

Mr. King had one son, D. E. King of Park City, Utah, and one adopted daughter, Florence, of Des Moines, surviving him.

He had been for a number of years active in a fraternal order and took great interest in civic affairs, especially during the time of his residence at Nevada.

Corn visible has reached its maximum each year in March during each of the past 11 years. The 1927 maximum was on Mar. 19, at 48,837,000 bus. Between 1922 and 1930 corn reached its lowest price also in March, 1927, at 67 cents. This year corn has piled up the biggest visible in October, in the past 35 years with the exception of 1927, at 23,187,000 bus.



Jay A. King, Des Moines, Deceased.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Unfair Grading of Barley

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Mostly I haven't any objection to the way the grain business is handled from the standpoint of state and federal inspections. But this grading of barley away down because of a couple of scabby grains can hardly be classified as fair.

Here we judge the feeding value of barley by the way the hogs will eat it. This year the hogs are reported to be going after the barley tooth and toenail. They will leave the corn to eat the barley.

Yet that same barley has a lot of trouble when it is shipped to the Chicago market. Grading is woefully inconsistent. Barley that is classified as No. 2 on all other factors will be rated as "scabby" because there are one or two scabby berries in 100 grains. Then "bang" goes the discount. The barley has to be sold for eight to 10 cents under No. 2.

Our farmers do not like to suffer the discounts they must take on barley that the hogs will fight over. And we country grain dealers are very much disposed to agree with the farmers. Such grading cannot speak well for the intent of the administration to be helpful to the agriculturists.—Roy Wakefield, Wakefield Grain Co., Watertown, Ill.

### Inspectors Licensed Under Warehouse Act Limited to Grain Going to Storage

*Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:* There have been brought to my attention articles appearing on pages 158, 160 and 161 of your journal for Aug. 24, regarding the licensing of inspectors and weighers under the United States Warehouse Act. My attention has also been called to the title page of your issue of Sept. 28 in which the statement appears that "the licensing of grain inspectors under the Warehouse Act is confusing and should be stopped."

Evidently these articles and comments relate to the licensing under the Warehouse Act of Mr. Renee Hebert, as an inspector and weigher in connection with the warehouse license issued to the Roanoke City Mills, Roanoke, Virginia, which warehouse license was also issued under authority contained in the United States Warehouse Act. In the article appearing on page 161 of the August 24 issue entitled "Dual set of 'Federal Licensed Inspectors' confusing," the statement is made:

"That Mr. Hebert is licensed by another Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture known as the Warehouse Division which is authorized to license warehouseman and also to license their employees to act as inspector and weighmaster for grading and weighing their purchases of grain."

Both the United States Warehouse Act and the United States Grain Standards Act are administered by this Bureau. Persons licensed under the Warehouse Act to inspect and weigh grain for licensed warehousemen are not licensed for the purpose of weighing and grading purchases of grain made by warehousemen.

The Warehouse Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to license warehousemen storing agricultural products moving in interstate or foreign commerce. It further authorizes him to license persons to serve such licensed warehousemen as inspectors and weighers of the commodities entering the warehouses for storage. There is no conflict between the Grain Standards' Act and the Warehouse Act with respect to inspection and

weighing. Persons licensed to inspect and weigh under the Warehouse Act are licensed solely to serve warehousemen holding licenses under the Warehouse Act.

In the particular case to which the various articles in your journal relate, the warehouseman was furnished with the prescribed form of weight and grade certificate authorized by the Warehouse Act. After considerable inquiry, we have not found that the prescribed form was not used in connection with grain with moving into the elevator for storage. It does appear, however, that Mr. Hebert did issue to certain people who shipped grain to the mill a form of inspection and weight certificate which was not the form prescribed under the Warehouse Act and on such certificates he did indicate that he was a licensed weighmaster and a licensed inspector and indicated his license number. The statement did not convey the impression that he was licensed under the Warehouse Act nor did it state under what authority he was licensed. As soon as this matter was brought to our attention, the licensed warehouseman was advised as follows:

"Certificates prescribed under the U. S. Warehouse act are strictly for use in connection with licensed warehouses. They may be issued by licensed inspectors and weighers only on grain being received into an elevator for storage, grain stored in an elevator that is being reweighed or inspected for any purpose or is being moved from bin to bin, and on grain being moved out of the elevator. . . . In no sense is this service intended to conflict with or take the place in any degree of the inspection service under the U. S. Grain Standards Act which is a mandatory law. In fact, where we find regular inspectors licensed under the Grain Standards Act are stationed in the same town in which we have licensed houses it is our practice to license such inspectors under this Act also, thereby enabling them to do the inspecting and grading of grain for the licensed houses. In points like Roanoke where there is no inspection service under the Grain Standards Act, and presumably no regularly supervised weighing service, it becomes necessary, as we have done in your case, to license someone under the Act."

The warehouseman has advised us that the certificate in question is no longer being issued, that the man licensed to inspect and weigh is functioning in connection with the licensed elevator as the Warehouse Act contemplates and that he has made a diligent effort to recall all certificates to which exception was taken. Should it be found that there is further wrongful representation or misuse of the license issued to Mr. Hebert under the Warehouse Act, appropriate action will be taken.

You are probably familiar with the purposes of the Warehouse Act. I am sure you also recognize that at a great many milling and country points there are no inspectors functioning who hold licenses under the Grain Standards Act. The Warehouse Act was intended to serve country points and non-inspection points also. Evidently the framers of that statute recognized that it would not be possible to have inspectors licensed under the Grain Standards Act at many such points and they specifically wrote authority into the Warehouse Act to license inspectors and weighers in connection with licensed elevators. In fact, an elevator handling bulk grain cannot be licensed unless there is someone available who is competent to inspect and grade. With respect to Mr. Hebert, it should be noted that he was required to take a test before a Federal Grain Supervisor prior to his receiving a license under the Warehouse Act to inspect grain. Moreover his competency to weigh grain correctly was carefully investigated, as well as his general reputation.

In the one article appearing on page 161 of the August 24 issue written by Mr. R. H. Brundige of Kingston, Ohio, the statement is made that Mr. Hebert is an employe of the licensed warehouseman. That is correct. Mr. Hebert, however, is licensed only to inspect and weigh grain going to storage. He is not licensed to inspect and weigh purchases of grain made by the Roanoke City Mills.

I am sure you will also recognize that at many points where there may be a mill or two, as well as at country points, if we did not license employes of the mill or of the elevator at such points to inspect and weigh, there would be no one else available who had the necessary experience and therefore the purpose of the Warehouse Act would be defeated. We shall be glad to consider any suggestion you may offer as to a better method than the one we have followed and which will still permit the Warehouse Act to function. Very sincerely, Nils A. Olsen, Chief of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

### Decrease in Insurable Values

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Some of the insurance companies we know have advised their customers about the general decline in replacement value and have made many reductions in insurance premiums on account of it. At the same time there are doubtless many elevator companies who are paying insurance on a higher value than they would be able to collect in case of a loss.

It is common knowledge that in the past three years there has been a very substantial decrease in the cost of building construction and therefore in the replacement value of grain elevators. Based on our experience in making valuations and appraisals as well as designing elevator property, we find there has been no definite percentage of reduction in replacement value.

Local conditions as well as the type of elevator and the material from which it is constructed all have a bearing on the cost. What is true of a wood elevator in one place might not be true of a wood elevator in another location. The costs of wood elevators and concrete elevators have not decreased in the same percentage ratio.

Every elevator is a case by itself so far as its replacement value is concerned. Replacement value is only one element to consider in the insurable value of property. Insurance companies should and do give consideration to the commercial value of the property.—Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.

### Annex to Capital Flour Mills, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.

The new concrete storage annex to the plant of the Capital Flour Mills, Inc., at Rice and Sycamore streets, St. Paul, Minn., is 46 ft. 2 in. square and 119 ft. high. It consists of four round bins 19 ft. in diameter of 23,000 bus. capacity each, and six interstice bins ranging in capacity from 6,000 to 12,000 bus. each. The total capacity is 150,000 bus. All bins are hopped to a slope of 33 degrees with the horizontal and are self-cleaning.

One 24-inch belt conveyor in the cupola delivers grain to the bins through a heavy-duty, steel-frame tripper equipped with self-aligning roller bearings. One 24-inch belt conveyor below the bins returns grain to the working elevator.

Excavation for this annex was commenced August 1st, and grain was received September 15th. The building was designed and built by the Barnett & Record Company.

See illustration on outside front cover page.

The Red Cross chapter in New York City has called for 600,000 barrels of flour for the next six months. Bakers will be given the flour in exchange for bread, as many of the poor have no means to bake the flour.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

West Milton, O., Oct. 22.—Corn in this section will not yield more than 20 bus. average. It contains 28 to 30% moisture. Quality is fair and free from mold.—Henderson & Jones.

Tiskilwa, Ill., Oct. 15.—New corn is expected to yield from 60 to 70 bus. per acre. Since the price of cattle has gone up 200 cars of cattle from the west have been shipped in for feeding. All the local corn will be fed.—M. D. Curtis, Tiskilwa Grain Co.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22.—The corn crop thru-out lower Delaware will be below normal owing to drought. A large portion of last season's crop is still in storage, and it is a question with many growers as to what they are going to do with this season's crop.—R. C. N.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 19.—Soybeans are being threshed and much corn was husked; winter wheat seeding is nearing completion with early sown up to good stand; ground conditions are favorable.—W. F. Feldwish, meteorologist, temporarily in charge, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 17.—Wheat seeding will be less than last year, having been delayed because of dry weather. A general injury from chinch bugs is also influencing wheat seeding. Western and southwestern Missouri have been too dry for much fall plowing, wheat sowing prevented.—E. A. Logan of U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Jewell Mayes of Missouri State Bd. of Ag.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 22.—Farmers in Pike County, Ind., 50 miles north of here, are behind in their wheat planting and hundreds of acres have not been sown thus far. Recent heavy rains in Pike County have damaged the soybeans. Many farmers in southern Indiana counties are in the midst of cutting and threshing soybeans. The crop is up to the average this year, although the price is not satisfactory.—W. B. C.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 17.—I have been in 71 of the 105 counties of Kansas since Sept. 15. The four tiers of counties in this state, all big wheat counties, are still without moisture and unless we have heavy rains between now and Nov. 1 the acreage of wheat in these counties will be reduced at least 40%. In some sections farmers find that the false wire worm has destroyed from 75 to 90% of the wheat within a week after seeding.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—The 1932 crop of sudan grass seed is expected to be only about one-fifth the size of the large 1931 crop. Growers and shippers alike indicated a drastic cut in acreage in their reports to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The reduction was particularly marked in the Texas Panhandle where the bulk of the sudan grass seed is produced. Last year acreage had shown marked expansion following the relatively high prices received by growers for the 1930 crop.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 22.—The corn yield from good prairie farms in this section will probably average from fifty to sixty bus. per acre. Soy beans are yielding from 10 to 40 bus. per acre, those sown broadcast making the poorer yield; those drilled in and cultivated the better. The average yield for central Illinois will probably run from 20 to 25 bus. per acre. Seven cars of old corn were inspected today in Decatur, (all loaded out by one country elevator) all graded No. 1 yellow, all tested 60 pounds—"ye canna' beat it."—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Columbus, O., Oct. 12.—Buckwheat in Ohio suffered considerably from the extremely hot and dry weather during the flowering stage which resulted in a poor fill and a drop in condition from 78% on Aug. 1 to 63% on Oct. 1. The present crop is estimated at 14.5 bus. per acre or a total crop of 319,000 bus., compared with 480,000 last year and the 1924-1928 average of 441,000 bus. The preliminary estimate of acreage from which soybeans will be harvested is 25,000 compared with 23,000 in 1931. Production based upon 14.0 bus. per acre is forecast at 350,000 bus. this year, compared with 560,000 bus. in 1931.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta. co-operating.

Putnam, Ill., Oct. 20.—Corn yield in this locality is good as well as the quality, but the moisture is still high.—Putnam Grain Co., Harry W. Hagie, mgr.

Watson, Mo., Oct. 22.—The corn in this territory is better than ever known before, in grade, for this time of year. Yield per acre is about 40 bus. average, which is better than usual. Wheat acreage here is smallest in years, oats being planted instead. One big farmer sowed 2,000 acres of oats and sweet clover this year just to change his land while prices were low on corn. Land here, the best in the world, is selling for \$50 an acre, with extra good improvements. Not many sales, but two 500-acre ranches went for that price the past 30 days, and they were not forced sales, either. That price establishes the value of land in this section.—M. A. McNeal, mgr. McNeal Mercantile Co.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 14.—The western third of the state of Kansas, which last year planted more than 4,500,000 acres, has not only less moisture this year than last, for the corresponding period, but shows a deficiency of over two inches, as compared with two years ago, when the large crop was made. The corresponding territory in southwest Nebraska, while showing more moisture than last year, also shows more than two inches less than two years ago, when a large crop was raised. The total acreage planted a year ago in this dry area belt of Kansas and Nebraska amounts to about 5,500,000 acres. Our advice would indicate that there will be materially less this year, and under recent date our advice indicates, from several points, not over 40% as much acreage to be planted as usual. We doubt, however, that this same condition would apply to the entire area.—Shannon Grain Co.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 12.—The grain research laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners has issued a preliminary report showing the protein content of samples of wheat so far examined are somewhat higher than that of last year, but this will be lowered as more grain from the north is tested. The average protein content of Canadian wheat has been steadily increasing during the last five years, and present indications are that the 1932 crop will maintain the high figure of a year ago. In over 1,000 samples from Manitoba the average protein content of No. 1 northern is shown to be 13.9%, and altho this is almost 1% lower than a year ago, it is about 1½% higher than the 1930 average and greatly exceeds the averages for the years 1927 to 1930, which were respectively 11, 12.1, 12 and 11.6%. The Saskatchewan average was 14.7% in 1,382 samples of No. 1 northern tested, compared with 14.5 last year and 14.1 in 1930, while 368 samples from Alberta averaged 14.3%, compared with 14% last year and 14.2 the year previous.

Government data showed United States to have had 6,297,877 farms in 1930. With what the government has done to the grain markets it would look as tho the politicians figure this is far too great a number and that a decrease thru foreclosures is necessary to gain better control.

## Trade Restrictions Against United States

Methods adopted by the United States government to control foreign trade thru tariffs and the Farm Board are beginning to bear unexpected fruit.

Our nearest neighbor has begun playing the same game to our disadvantage. Premier Bennett of Canada in an address to the house of commons at Ottawa outlined the new trade agreements with Great Britain and the other dominions making 262 changes in the tariffs.

Canadian wheat is given a preference of 2 shillings per quarter in the United Kingdom, equivalent to 6 cents per bushel. Canadian flour will come in free, against a general duty of 10 per cent.

On Oct. 11 a cargo of 80,000 bus. South African corn was reported sold to go to a point in Ontario at 51c per bushel, free of duty. While United States corn, which formerly supplied that market, now pays 25c per bushel duty. The Union of South Africa in 1930 exported 1,000,000 bus. of corn to Canada, and in 1931 nearly 4,000,000 bus.

## Death of Jacob Detrick

After an illness dating from last November, Jacob Forney Detrick passed away on Oct. 8, at Stouder Hospital, Troy, O.

As pres. of the Detrick Grain & Mercantile Co. of Tiptecanoe City, O., he was prominently identified with the grain trade, and was one of the most widely known men in that section.

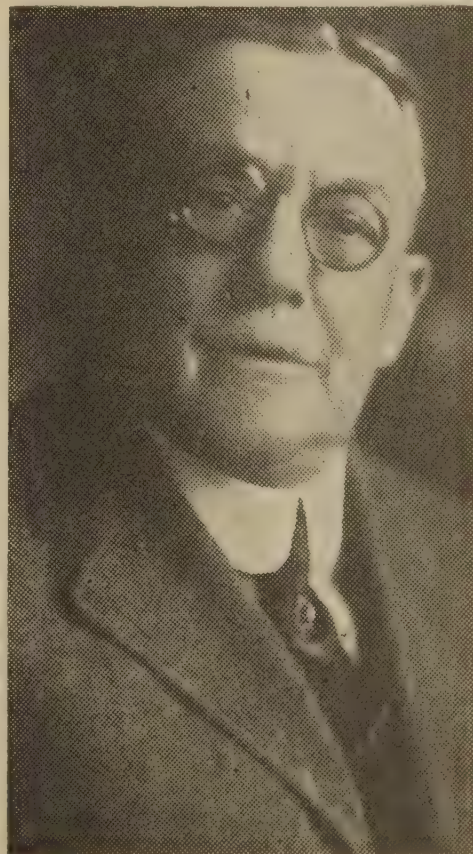
Born on a farm there Sept. 26, 1856, his education was secured in the schools of that day. After a period of farming, he and his brother, Benjamin E. Detrick, organized the Detrick Milling Co. This venture was enlarged to a general grain and track buying business and was the nucleus round which their extensive business interests have grown. It was while handling the track buying branch of the business that Mr. Detrick made his personal contacts with the grain trade.

In 1918, the brothers being desirous of lightening their business burdens, they incorporated their holdings into the Detrick Grain & Mercantile Co., which company still holds a commanding place in the business affairs of the community.

After his retirement from active work, Mr. Detrick traveled extensively, making a world tour, African trip, and only two years ago returned from a sixteen month tour thru the European and Scandinavian countries and the Far East. He was an ardent movie fan and his movie camera went with him on all his travels.

He was interested in Boy Scout work and this organization in Tiptecanoe City presented him with a silver cup, suitably engraved, in appreciation of his efforts in their behalf.

Mr. Detrick was keenly interested in all civic affairs, and many generous acts of philanthropy are recorded to his credit, especially was he interested in the welfare work for crippled children as sponsored by the Mystic Shrine.



Jacob F. Detrick, Tiptecanoe City, O., Deceased.



# Ohio Dealers Discuss Power Rates at Columbus

Despite the blinding fog, some 125 Buckeye dealers drove in to the 53d meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held at Columbus, Oct. 19. A program drafted around pertinent topics proved a drawing card, although better driving weather would have helped to swell the attendance. As usual the directors met the preceding evening.

The big affair started with a luncheon in the spacious Crystal Room of the Deshler Hotel, and the first order of the day after the sumptuous meal was the awarding of prizes for attendance. George North of Groveport got a 5-gallon can of Mobiloil; J. R. Thomas of the Linworth, O. Farmers Exchange, three gallons of Marden-Wild cod-liver oil; R. E. McChisney, Urbana Mills, an equal amount of oil; L. R. Watt of London, and C. R. Swartz, manager of New Hampshire (O.) Grain Co., each took home a dozen boxes of Mulkey's "Jack Frost" salt; and H. W. Updike of Fredericktown was awarded a fancy cedar box of cigars, the award of the Mayapan Cordage Co.

Everyone present was showered with balloons by the Norris Grain Co. of Toledo, and pencils by the Wood Grain Corp., Buffalo, Cleveland Grain Co. and E. G. Buchsieb, Inc. Wood Grain Corp. also distributed a handy booklet reducing bushel prices to ton prices, giving federal grain grades in brief, and tables for deduction in cents per bushel. The Keystone Steel & Wire Co. distributed handy notebooks to everyone.

The business session was held in another section of the Deshler Hotel, starting at 1:30.

PRESIDENT R. H. BRUNDIGE, Kingston, O., in the chair.

FRED H. CLUTTON, sec'y Chicago Board of Trade, started the program with a pointed address on "Unchaining the Farmers' Market." His address was published on page 274 of the Journal for Sept. 28.

A. L. GARMAN, Delphos, questioned Mr. Clutton on Sec'y Hyde's threat to close the Chicago Board of Trade, which case was outlined in detail. Hearings commence Oct. 21 Sec'y Clutton said.

PROF. A. R. WINTER, Columbus, of Ohio State University, ably treated the subject of "Proper Feeding," published in the "Feed-stuffs" section of this number.

## BOOST YOUR ASSOCIATION AND YOURSELF

E. C. EIKENBERRY, Camden, followed with an able pep talk on "Association Membership and What It Means," classifying the benefits as material, social, and benefits to general industry, citing cases to illustrate his points.

Your standing is better, he commenced, if you have been an association member for a long time, and that means more than one realizes.

Secondly, you know a man better if you meet him face to face, and you simply can't hate an acquaintance. Our organization furnishes a channel through which one can become better acquainted with his brother dealer and to learn that he doesn't have horns. One can lay a foundation in a social way for financially profitable business dealings.

The grain and feed businesses are among the hardest hit by bureaucracy and adverse legislation. We must therefore co-operate with other groups of industry in throwing off this burdensome yoke and thereby be a general benefit to the business world. Our interests along many lines are common and our grievances identical. Collectively we can unharness the

pernicious encroachment of government into our business.

Any business that is worth pursuing, that is worth spending one's life in, is worth organizing.

There has always been a tendency of certain classes to attempt to gain control of an industry to exploit it. Some believe that the purpose of government is to help exploit the masses. And unorganized trades or industries invite exploitation. Such inroads can only be met by forceful organization work.

MR. EIKENBERRY illustrated his thought with the example of the splendid collective effort on the part of the Chicago Board of Trade on behalf of the entire grain industry in sending representative committees to Washington for hearings. Group action brings group benefits, and that is what we need.

We must be prepared to meet eventualities as they come up. That is another reason we must be strongly organized at all times.

Your investment in membership fees is insignificant compared with the investment of your life in this industry. Good citizenship commands your membership. You cannot afford to ride along free, letting others pay your way. So join now, boost hard, and we'll all get somewhere.

PRESIDENT BRUNDIGE compared the nonmember to the hitch-hiker who lets others pay for the fuel, upkeep, etc.

We are fast losing our bill of rights, he said, as observed from the millions of government money invested in private enterprise—outside of the Farm Board.

We must all join hands to buck the federal octopus, and use that remaining channel of expression—free speech—to the utmost.

DEAN M. CLARK, Chicago, speaking on "Dual Inspection of Grain," outlined the provisions of the Federal Warehouse Act which permits grading and weighing of grain for financing purposes only. A Virginia mill has been taking advantage of Ohio shippers by misrepresenting grades and/or weights and attempting settlement through sending shipper warehouse receipt, entirely forbidden by the Act.

## POWER RATE REDUCTIONS

FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, outlined the successful work carried on in obtaining reduction in power rates in Indiana, despite the numerous power companies involved and their multitudinous divisions of the state.

We didn't fight the power companies, but rather worked along with them on a friendly basis.

We invited them to sit in our special board of directors' meetings and asked and gave frank expressions. We told them of the inroads the portables were making, and we found they were away ahead of us in that they already knew the power consumption being reduced by this competition. They realized they cannot sell power to portables and that any loss of grinding business by the elevators also forces a loss on them.

The power companies asked for a survey, giving rates and data bearing on the question. They requested submission of a fair rate schedule, which we drafted carefully and fairly after much time and consideration.

Then the power interests instituted what they call the "South System" of rates in the southern half of Indiana for a trial. This was 1c or less per step higher than what we had hoped

for, but it was a welcome concession. The lower rate is proving very beneficial to the industry.

Before a similar move could be made in the northern part of the state the "Martinville case" was decided by the court, the ruling being that the community would hereafter be the basis for rate schedules—determined on physical properties, consumption, population, distance from power house, etc. This blocked further effort on our part.

Lately we have learned that "block" rates are now in effect in certain sections, but on the other hand we find some of our members enjoy a lower rate than the schedule we asked for, so we were stopped again.

The power companies in Northern Indiana, mostly Insull companies, are getting together and plan to install a uniform schedule of rates themselves, so it's going to work out nicely after all.

The inequality in rates is astounding. Generally speaking, southern Indiana had higher rates. In northern Indiana there was no relationship in rates in vogue whatsoever. Elevators four or five miles apart would have vastly different rates, although all conditions were identical.

Our investigational work showed that many elevators are carrying too large a connected load, and some have too many motors. In many cases the power consuming units were thoughtlessly layed out with no consideration for costs and efficiency. Frequently we found two meters in an elevator, one for lights and one for power. This is unnecessary.

The minimum charge is quite a deciding factor for making great differences in power bills, large connected loads bringing about a large initial charge. Some have installed a demand meter to help them cut their bills, while others have put in a 2-way switch to reduce their minimum charge.

Our survey showed that very few are operating on gas, steam, oil or Diesels, although Diesels where found were delivering most satisfactory service at a much lower cost. We found that it takes a fairly large power consumption to warrant the installation of a Diesel, but no one having this source of power would consider changing back to electricity or anything else.

This morning 18 towns around Marion, Ind., were awarded a rate reduction, which delights us, for it tends to put competitors on a more equal basis. We feel that at last the power



Pres. R. H. Brundige, Kingston, O.



companies want to make rates uniform of their own volition, which is going to help all of us.

#### POWER RATE COM'ITE REPORT

L. W. DEWEY, Blanchester, chairman of the Power Rate Com'ite, reviewed the work of this body and outlined the program adopted in a forenoon com'ite meeting.

Ohio's situation is almost identical to that just outlined as prevailing in Indiana by Sec'y Sale, he said. I firmly believe that the intermittent demand for power by elevators makes electricity the best source of energy, providing rates allow its use and there are no inequalities.

Your com'ite finds that the millers, the bakers, and many other groups will be glad to work with us in securing lower and more uniform power rates. We also recommend that our able secretary, W. W. Cummings, carry on the bulk of the work and push it along to a rapid conclusion.

R. O. BRESLER, Chief Engineer, Power Mfg. Co., Marion, speaking in the interests of both large and small Diesel power units, stated that present prices of oil for energy compared with coal at \$1.20 per ton, the Diesel producing at six-tenths of a cent per K.W.H. for fuel and lubrication. The more the Diesel engine is used the less the capital charge will be per K.W.H., he showed.

A Lafayette (O.) plant with a 35 horsepower Diesel unit paid out only \$189 for fuel and lubrication the first year of operation and but \$164 the second year, showing the small unit is economical as well as the larger Diesel.

Mr. Bresler warned his listeners against permitting their meters to be placed on the high tension side of the transformer as the power companies have been and are doing. A bonus is even granted to gain a consumer's permission to make this change, but the nigger in the woodpile is that thereafter the consumer must take care of the transformer and also pay for all transformer losses. With the bonus allowed bills for current run about the same and sometimes higher after this change is made, so the consumer saves nothing and may lose much. I would urge that you do not allow this change to be made.

**DEMAND METERS.** Power companies are also installing "Demand" meters under the guise of lowering costs. They even come around and offer to install meters of a "new" type. This is the "bunk" and power bills are most frequently found to increase 5% to 10% within three months as the consequence of such an installation.

The most economical drive for your plant depends on the distribution of the load. Seek

an engineer's advice for the increased earnings to business will hereafter have to come about through reduced costs. In a large majority of cases Diesel engines will produce power cheaper, installations costing from \$50 to \$75 per horsepower.

Incidentally, not many Diesel engines are sold for cash, like many other things. It is possible to pay the installments as they come due out of savings in power bills. Think it over! he concluded.

WM. D. CLARK, Chicago, next spoke on "Scale Inspection Service," first tracing the history and development of scales from biblical days. His instructive talk covering wagon vs. truck scales, tests, state sealers' inspections, the hazard to business of improper weighing, rack-eteering in scale repairing, and the plan of service worked out after a decade, is featured elsewhere in this number.

W. W. CUMMINGS, Toledo, able secretary, gave the closing markets at this point.

#### ASK 50% EXPORT CORN RATE REDUCTION

D. J. SCHUH, aggressive secretary of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, outlined the work of launching a campaign for a 50% reduction in the export corn rate.

He also told of his efforts to obtain a substantial reduction for Ohio corn and wheat shippers into the New York territory—the disadvantage over ex-lake grain now being 6c a bushel.

GEORGE BOOTH, Chicago, president of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, just advised that they will also do everything possible to help obtain the 50% export corn rate slash.

Mr. Schuh has found the Baltimore & Ohio Ry. officials favorable to such a reduction, although they balked at 50% until the competitive ex-lake features and the increased tonnage involved were explained. Other rail officials also look with warmer favor on the matter.

Their reaction now is that such a reduction could only be applied to cars loaded to 80,000 pounds or more.

We look for success in this endeavor and firmly believe the reduction will come about very soon. Henry Goemann, Mansfield, O., wrote me that he is working for a 25% reduction in wheat rates, but I do not believe this is enough, Mr. Schuh continued.

Grain rates from Texas points to the gulf for export were recently lowered 25% because of truck competition, and in face of a flat refusal to do so by the railroads. But the carriers seem to finally be awakening and appear more willing to work with the trade. They are doing things without being driven to it.

The Southwestern carriers filed reduced tariffs recently and circulated them secretly; however, this information leaked out and protests have now been filed.

But this work would be stimulated if the Ohio Ass'n will join wholeheartedly in this proposal and display the shippers' vital interest in the question.

A. L. GARMAN, Delphos, moved that the organization join the Grain Exchanges and the National Ass'n in an effort to bring about a 50% reduction in the export corn rate. The motion was unanimously carried.

#### CORN CROP REPORTS

Corn crop reports were called for by Pres. Brundige, the response being "a fair to medium crop," although Ross County proved the exception with a better-than-average crop. Margins on which the crop is being handled are abnormally low.

#### ANGOUMOIS GRAIN MOTH

FRED K. SALE, secretary, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, told of the heavy infestation this year of the Angoumois Moth that bores right into the kernel and eats the heart.

The infested crop is being heavily discounted, he warned, particularly shipments from South-

western Indiana, where the infestation runs as high as 80%. The moth came from France.

Mr. Sale referred his listeners to U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin Number 1156 which tells all about its short life cycle of 4 to 6 weeks, etc.

Purdue University is working on the situation and hopes to have definite data before long.

Elevators, seedsmen and farmers should be very cautious this year in the storing of seed corn, for the Angoumois moth is apt to eat the hearts right out of the kernels. Fifty cars of infested corn reached the Indianapolis market the first six weeks the new crop started to move, so that will give one an idea of the seriousness and extensiveness of the infestation.

PRES. BRUNDIGE therewith entertained a motion to adjourn another worth-while convention *sine die*.

#### Columbus Registration

CHICAGO, P. J. Hennig.

CLEVELAND, F. E. Watkins of Cleveland Grain Co.

BUFFALO, George B. Wood of Wood Grain Corpn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Fred K. Sale, Secy. Indiana Grain Dealers Assn.

REGISTRATION was in charge of Ohio Mill Mutuals with following representatives: R. S. Castle, A. B. Guy and J. W. Huntington, all of Columbus, O.

CINCINNATI, L. F. Butler, U. S. Department of Agriculture; E. A. Fitzgerald, Early & Daniel, and D. J. Schuh, Executive Secy. Cincinnati Board of Trade.

TOLEDO had the largest delegation consisting of W. A. Boardman, G. R. Forrester, Jesse Kinner, D. L. Norby, L. J. Schuster, George D. Woodman and W. W. Cummings, Secy. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Assn.

THE LADIES who favored the Convention with their presence were: Mesdames K. O. Burrer, Sunbury; E. A. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati; Nell Garman, Delphos; Peter Hipp, Haskins; G. R. Forrester, Toledo; and Eli Short, Columbus.

**SUPPLY TRADE:** R. O. Bresler, Marion, O.; Arthur G. Bellar, Peoria, Ill.; W. D. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Luckey, Cincinnati, O.; T. E. Morrison, Cleveland, O., all of Fairbanks, Morse Co.; A. C. Keidel, Peoria, Ill.; F. S. Modjeska, George C. Pflege, and Jas. J. Pollard, Sprout Waldron Co., Toledo, O.; Carl E. Simon, Mansfield, O.; J. W. Spain, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. B. Sutton, Huntley Mfg. Co., Brockton, N. Y.; James Wilson, Dayton, O.

**SEED, FEED & FEED INGREDIENT MEN** present: F. J. Bradford, Chicago, Ill.; E. G. Buchseib, Columbus, O.; J. N. Candler, Canton, O.; L. J. Dill, Columbus; C. A. Fogleman, Boston, Mass.; Clifford Gordon, (Ft. Wayne, Ind.) and E. P. Short (Columbus, O.) of K. & A. Seed Co.; W. H. Grubbs, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. R. Kiefaber, Akron, O.; R. L. Knight, Columbus, O.; Maurice R. Maney, Columbus; H. C. McAdams, Harrison, N. J.; Gilbert F. Martin, Detroit, Mich.; W. D. McLeod, Columbus; E. W. Mills, Allied Mills, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Fred M. Orr, New York City; Wm. A. Orthey, Detroit, Mich.; John Potts, Cleveland, O., and Wm. J. Wickens, Harrison, N. J.

**Shippers Registered Included:** B. L. Adams, New Burlington; E. A. Allen, Cedarville; Elton Bachtell, Nevada; F. E. Barker, Hamilton; Lewis F. Branstool, Utica; H. E. Brubaker, New Carlisle; R. H. Brundige, Kingston; K. O. Burrer, Sunbury; G. C. Cline, Ashville; H. P. Clouse, Milford Center; L. W. Dewey, Blanchester; Everett Early, Waynesville; Alfred P. Eier, Nevada; E. C. Elkenberry, Camden; Irvin J. Fangbner, Bellevue; A. A. Fleming, Prospect.

A. L. Garman, Delphos; C. W. Graul, Pleasant Corners; C. E. Groce, Circleville; O. P. Hall, Greenville; C. C. Haynes, Waverly; Harry W. Heffner, Circleville; J. B. Hill, Orient; John Homan, Burkettsville; Harry Iams, Dayton; E. M. Kile, Killeville; Peter Hipp, Haskins; C. J.



Sec'y W. W. Cummings, Toledo.



Kremer, Yorkshire; Walter M. Latchaw, Hayden (Hilliard, P. O.); C. E. Lloyd, Washington, C. H.; R. E. McChisney, Urbana; A. B. McDonald, Washington, C. H.; D. W. Mahaffay, Morral; C. F. Mondhank, Lancaster; J. H. Motz, Brice; Wm Myers, Lockburn.

John Noon, Plain City; G. M. North, Groveport; G. O. O'Brien, Greenville; R. B. Pence, Sedalia; C. W. Pontius, Lewisburg; Wm. H. Rapp, Sabina; R. P. Reid, Circleville; S. L. Rice, Metamora; R. K. Shaw, London; Oscar Slosser, Fostoria; C. R. Swartz, New Hampshire; C. O. Teegardin, Duvall; J. Ralph Thomas, Linworth; Lowell Thomas, Lytle (Waynesburg p. o.); H. W. Updike, Fredericktown; S. L. Warner, Circleville; L. R. Watts, London; Thos. F. Wood, London; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington.

## C. C. Wyman Asphyxiated

Chandler C. Wyman entered the garage at his home on the evening of Oct. 8 and next morning was found dead from monoxide gas poisoning.

Born at Millbridge, Me., in 1858, he was graduated from the commercial department



C. C. Wyman, Minneapolis, Minn., Deceased.

of the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, Me., and became foreman of his brother's lobster canning factory at Millbridge. After two years he removed to New York and joined his cousin, General Adelbert Ames, in the flour brokerage business. Returning to Millbridge in 1881 he became a partner in the canning business, but after a year removed to his permanent home, Minneapolis, Minn., to join his cousin, J. H. Martin in the grain business.

He engaged in the grain business at Minneapolis, Minn., 1882, and was one of the promoters of the construction of the old Chamber of Commerce. As pres. of C. C. Wyman & Co. he was one of the best known grain brokers. He was 73 years of age, and a mem-

ber of the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Minikahda Clubs. He is survived by his widow and one son.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

West Milton, O., Oct. 22.—No corn coming to market and will not at present price.—Henderson & Jones.

Scarboro, Ill., Oct. 14.—We have been busy taking in corn ever since the first of the month. The movement is good.—Harold Smith, Scarboro Elvtr. Co.

Princeton, Ill., Oct. 15.—This territory has enjoyed a heavy movement of corn in the past two weeks. Old cribs are being cleaned out.—J. O. Yeazel, E. J. Feehery & Co.

Latham, Ill., Oct. 19.—We have been enjoying a lively movement of corn. Farmers are selling out old corn. They figure they never can tell how long it will take for it to go up.—Albert Hanselman, Latham Farmers Grain Co.

Putnam, Ill., Oct. 20.—No new shelled corn moving yet. We are repairing our 30,000-bu. ear corn crib expecting to fill it on surplus corn that farmers' cribs will not hold this year.—Putnam Grain Co., Harry W. Hagie, mgr.

Towanda, Ill., Oct. 21.—About two-thirds of the corn has moved in this section of the country. Storage here is principally in cribs on the farms.—S. M. Holliday, Towanda Grain Co.

Vancouver, B. C.—Grain shipments from this port during September totaled 5,403,207 bus. Shipments this season to Sept. 30 totaled 9,096,653 bus., against 6,106,373 for the same period last year.—Vancouver Merchants Exchange.

Putnam, Ill., Oct. 15.—Old corn is moving freely as the farmers are cleaning out their cribs for the new crop. Much of it is being stored, but a lot of it is being sold.—Harry W. Hagie, Putnam Grain Co.

Gladstone, Mich., Oct. 5.—The Cargill Grain Co.'s terminal elevator here is filled to capacity with oats for the first time in its history, 499,000 bus. of this grain having been stored there during the past month.

The Shannon Com'ite investigating government in business will hold its next hearing Nov. 14 at Chicago.

Woodworth, N. D., Oct. 8.—Grain is coming in very slowly. Most of the farmers stored their grain on the farm and hauled only the landowners share to the elevators.—John Stephan, local mgr., Andrews Grain Co.

Noblesville, Ind.—Some elevators in Hamilton County have made a price of 11 cents a bu. for new corn, the lowest in the memory of any residents in the county. Some dealers refuse to buy corn heavy with moisture.—W. B. C.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22.—Two steamers are due to load full cargoes of No. 2 hard wheat from Baltimore elevators in the next few weeks for shipment to ports in Brazil. They will take approximately 450,000 bus. of Farm Board wheat to Brazil.—R. C. N.

Watson, Mo., Oct. 22.—Some ear corn is coming in from farmers who have held their old corn and need the room. Corn price is 14c per bu. here now. One man has 40,000 bus. to sell, has two years' crop on 2,000 acres.—M. A. McNeal, mgr. McNeal Mercantile Co.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12.—With prices in the United States above export parity, the net exports in the first quarter of the year beginning July 1, 1932, were only 12,000,000 bus., the smallest for the corresponding period of any year in a quarter century or more.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician Millers National Federation.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 21.—The first car of 1932 corn reached this market today, being No. 2 yellow, 56 pounds, 14.6% moisture. It came from Mayview, Mo. Last year the first car of corn reached Kansas City on Oct. 8, a record for early arrival. It is unusual for first arrival corn to grade No. 2 with such low moisture. The corn sold for 24c.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 13.—Never before has so good a car of corn been received here so early in the season as the one that was sold on the exchange today, the first car of new crop corn to be received this season. It was raised near Modale, Ia., and was shipped by the Modale Elvtr. Co. It graded No. 3 yellow, weighed 56.6 pounds, tested 17.5% moisture and had 1.7% damage. It sold for 20½c.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 8.—The first new crop milo of the season arrived on the Kansas City market today, two cars coming from Kansas. One was received by Wolcott & Lincoln from Hickok; it graded No. 2 yellow, 57 pounds a bu., 15% moisture, and sold at 60 cents a hundred pounds. The other was received by Mid-Continent Grain Co. from Garden City. It graded sample yellow, 56.5 pounds, 16.5% moisture and was unsold early. Today's arrivals were about a week earlier than the first car last season.

St. Louis, Mo.—September receipts of grain were: Wheat, 1,632,400 bus., corn 1,122,200, oats 558,800, rye 16,900, barley 198,400, kafir 36,000, hay 1,584 tons, against wheat 3,031,800 bus., corn 721,600, oats 444,400, rye 5,200, barley 249,200, kafir 20,800, hay 3,576 tons, in September, 1931. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat, 1,253,100 bus., corn 407,460, oats 446,764, rye 16,900, barley 1,600, kafir 4,800, hay 300 tons, against wheat 2,528,900 bus., corn 394,000, oats 343,068, barley 9,600, kafir 3,400, hay 660 tons, in September, 1931.—St. Louis Merchants Exchange, C. B. Rader, sec'y.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 21.—From Aug. 1 to Oct. 13 export clearances of Canadian wheat amounted to 54 million bushels compared with 29 million bushels for the same period last year. For the first ten weeks of the crop year the deliveries of wheat to the country elevators and over the loading platforms amounted to 164,595,012 bus., as compared with 79,861,485 bus. for the same period last year. Marketings of wheat up to Oct. 7, 1932, in the three prairie provinces were as follows, the quantity within brackets being for the same period last year: Manitoba 23,615,195 (13,494,206) bus.; Saskatchewan 91,403,669 (40,490,721) bus.; Alberta 49,516,168 (25,876,558) bus. The rapid marketing of wheat by farmers during September has greatly increased the Canadian visible supply. Total stocks of Canadian wheat in store and afloat on Oct. 14, 1932, amounted to 222,386,914 bus. compared with 141,824,373 bus. on the same date last year. During the past five weeks over 50 million bus. have been added to country elevator stocks, and over 20 million bus. to stocks at Port Arthur and Fort William.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Dust explosions were demonstrated for the National Safety Council at Arlington, Va., by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on Oct. 4, when 12 experimental blasts were set off with various kinds of dust.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Oct. 13.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 23.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 25.
Chicago .....	48½	49½	48¼	48¼	48¼	49½	48½	48½	48½	48¼	47½	45½	45½
*Winnipeg .....	45½	46	46¼	47¼	46	45½	45½	46½	46½	46¼	46¼	44	44
*Liverpool .....	54¼	54½	55	54¾	53¾	53	54	54	54½	53¾	53	53	53
Kansas City .....	42½	43¼	42½	42½	42½	43½	42½	43	42½	41½	39¾	41	41
Minneapolis .....	48	49½	48½	49	48½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	48½	46	46
Duluth, durum .....	42	42½	42½	42½	42½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	42½	40½	40½
Omaha .....	41½	42¼	41½	41½	41½	42¼	41½	42	41½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Milwaukee .....	48¼	49½	48¼	48¼	48¼	49½	48½	48½	48½	48½	47½	47½	47½
<b>Corn</b>													
Chicago .....	26	26½	25½	26	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	24½	24½
Kansas City .....	24½	24½	24½	24½	24	24½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	22½	22½
Omaha .....	19¾	20	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	19½	19	19	19	19	19
Milwaukee .....	26¼	26¼	26	26	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼
<b>Oats</b>													
Chicago .....	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Winnipeg .....	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	22½	22½	23	23½	23½	21½	21½	21½
Minneapolis .....	13¾	14¼	14	14	13¾	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	13¾	13¾	13¾
Milwaukee .....	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
<b>Rye</b>													
Chicago .....	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	32½	32½	32½	31½	31½	31½	29½	29½
Minneapolis .....	28½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29	27	27
Winnipeg .....	30½	30½	30½	30½	31	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	30½	29½	29½
Duluth .....	30½	31	30½	30½	30½	31½	31½	31½	31½	30½	30	28½	28½
<b>Barley</b>													
Minneapolis .....	20¾	21½	21½	21½	22	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22	22
Winnipeg .....	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	26½	27½	27½	26½	26½	26½	26½

\*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Russellville, Ark.—George R. Martin and Murray Colburn have organized the C. & M. Milling & Feed Co. here.

Prairie Grove, Ark.—L. C. McCormick, of Farmington, has taken over the operation of the Washington County Milling Co.'s plant. He was formerly manager of this mill for a number of years.

## CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—The Western Empire Wheat Products Co. has under construction a 50x36 foot one-story flour mill, to cost approximately \$3,000.

Churchill, Man.—The steamer "Pensilva" left here on Oct. 11, the last ship to leave this northern port this fall and the tenth to carry grain overseas by the new Hudson Bay route this season.

Windsor, Ont.—Because of some difficulty regarding titles to portions of property involved, the building of a grain elevator here by the Windsor Elvtr. & Warehouse Co., Ltd., has been delayed, it is reported.

Morecambe, Alta.—Finar Johnson, grain buyer, was found lying in a pool of blood in the elevator he managed here, on Oct. 13, believed to have been murdered with an ax by a robber, who stole about \$500 from the elevator. Canadian mounted police are hunting for the criminal.

Fort William, Ont.—The Gillis Quarries, of Winnipeg, plan the installation of an oyster shell crushing plant here. The first vessel of the uncrushed poultry feed was expected to arrive at this port Oct. 17, and two other boats were expected later, the three cargoes totaling more than 6,000 tons. The crushed product will be distributed both in this area and in the west.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Columbia Grain Elvtr. Co., Ltd., is erecting a 150,000-bu. addition to its Wall St. elevator, contract having been let to the Dominion Const. Co., Ltd., completion to be by December. C. D. Howe & Co. drew the plans. The addition will consist of four concrete bins, each 100 feet in height and having a diameter of 25.5 feet. Equipment will include conveying machinery and two 7½-h.p. motors.

## COLORADO

Weldona, Colo.—On Oct. 7 spontaneous combustion in a coal bin attached to the elevator of the Fort Morgan Bean Co. caused a fire which damaged the bin and the coal.

## ILLINOIS

Illipolis, Ill.—Illipolis Grain Co. is re-ironing its elevator.

Lacon, Ill.—J. W. Abbott is now manager of the Turner-Hudnut Co.'s elevator here.

Metcalf, Ill.—The General Grain Corp. has completed the remodeling of its elevator here.

Savanna, Ill.—J. P. Ortscheid has recently installed a new duplex corn cracker and grader.

Woodstock, Ill.—William Lees recently installed a 1-ton Economix DuPage Vertical Mixer.

Buffalo, Ill.—J. E. McCann Grain Co. has put a new cylinder and fan in its corn sheller and repaired its grain cleaner.

Sullivan, Ill.—E. J. Feehery & Co. opened an office here Oct. 17 in charge of Jas. F. Edwards, at Room 5, M. & F. Bldg.

Lincoln, Ill.—M. L. Vehon & Co. have moved their office to the new Greisheim Bldg. Its old office was burned.—H. A. Fisher-Keller, mgr.

Harvel, Ill.—John Murphy is the new manager of the Harvel Elevator, succeeding Louis Thunhorst, former manager.—Ross Livergood, E. W. Bailey & Co.

Rochelle, Ill.—J. O. Kliyla, formerly of Moore & Kliyla, is now in charge of this office for E. J. Feehery & Co., of Chicago, which was opened Oct. 12.

Streator, Ill.—Grain men of this section are scheduled to meet on Oct. 26 at the Plumb Hotel, this city, for their regular meeting. Dinner will be served at 7 o'clock.

DeLand, Ill.—Porter Bros. have recently completed repairing and painting their elevators at Deland and Combs Switch with aluminum paint.—Chet Kneirim, Evans Elvtr. Co.

Decatur, Ill.—M. L. Vehon & Co. have recently opened offices here in the Standard Life Bldg. S. M. Gamble, formerly with Jas. E. Bennett & Co., is manager.—Chet Kneirim.

Henry, Ill.—The Turner-Hudnut Co. elevator properties have been painted with aluminum paint. Construction is about ready to begin on a new tramway from the elevator to the river.

Jacksonville, Ill.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has opened a cash grain wire at its local office in the Ayres National Bank Bldg. The office is under the management of W. L. Breeding.

La Salle, Ill.—Bartlett Frazier Co., of Chicago, opened a private wire office here last month with Harold Porter in charge. He was formerly assistant manager of the firm's Monticello, Ill., office.

Moweaqua, Ill.—The Moweaqua Farmers Elvtr. Co. has repaired its sheller, putting on a new top casing. Other repairs included relining of the ear corn hiker, and strengthening of the driveway.

Rock Creek (Ursa p. o.), Ill.—Elmer Markword and William Mitchell have completed their new elevator that replaces the house that burned over a year ago. Equipment includes a new cleaner.

Metcalf, Ill.—By agreement of the attorneys the suit by the General Storage Co. against W. F. Barth, involving elevator transactions, has been dismissed by Judge Douglas in the Mattoon city court.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was held in this city Oct. 25 at the Chatsworth Hotel, at 7 p. m., when dinner was served. It was a ladies' night.

Tremont, Ill.—We have had our elevator painted with aluminum paint. John Phillips did the work, renailing the siding and replacing putty as he did the painting.—Henry Getz, Tremont Co-op. Grain Co.

Broadmoor (Bradford p. o.), Ill.—Elmer Rees, a director of the Broadmoor Bank, and associated with his son, Charles Rees, in the grain business of Rees & Son at this station, committed suicide early this month.

Gibson City, Ill.—Bartlett Frazier Co. opened an office here on Oct. 1 in charge of James N. Bailey.

Sicily (Pawnee p. o.), Ill.—Midland Grain Co. has painted its elevator properties with aluminum paint.

Hume, Ill.—A radio, fire extinguisher, several overcoats and a broom made up the loot obtained by burglars during the night of Oct. 8, from the office of the Brocton Elvtr. Co. Entrance was gained thru a window.

Fenton, Ill.—The Fenton Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s office was entered by robbers Wednesday night, Oct. 5, who obtained \$20 in cash and \$900 in notes from the unlocked safe. Entrance was gained by breaking into the feed house.

Pana, Ill.—E. A. Walker, formerly manager of the Bethany Grain Co., is the new manager for the McKee Elevator here, which was recently taken over by the Shellabarger Grain Products Co. of Decatur.—Chet Kneirim.

Mason City, Ill.—Wm. F. Allison & Sons have just replaced their corn sheller with a new one having double the capacity of the old one. The sheller, which will be operated by a 20-h.p. motor, has a capacity of 1,000 bus. per hour.

Wyanet, Ill.—A. H. Erickson has succeeded A. G. Zenor as manager of the Wyanet Farmers Grain & Stock Co-op. Co.'s elevator. Mr. Zenor is reported to contemplate entering the feed business here.—J. O. Yeazel, E. J. Feehery & Co.

Lipsey Switch (Mattoon p. o.), Ill.—The Big Four Elvtr. Co. is building, in connection with its elevator here, a large corn crib, 100 feet long, 24 feet wide and 35 feet high, with a capacity of 50,000 bus. of ear corn. It will cost about \$3,500.

Ormonde (Monmouth p. o.), Ill.—The Galesburg Milling Co.'s elevator burned in the afternoon of Oct. 15, caused by sparks from the exhaust of the gasoline engine; loss, several thousand dollars. The elevator contained about 700 bus. of soy beans, and farmers were busy unloading corn into the elevator when the fire was discovered.

Warsaw, Ill.—The new Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator that replaces the one that burned several months ago, has been completed and received its first load of grain on Sept. 29. The building, which is of frame construction, covered with corrugated sheet metal, is 83 feet high and the cup belts are 168 feet long. All the machines are ball and roller bearing and each is driven by an individual motor. The machinery can shell and clean 1,000 bus. of grain per hour. The 14 bins have a total capacity of 25,000 bus. Irven Meyer is manager.

Hartsburg, Ill.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lbr. Co., of which Lester Fielding is manager, was held Oct. 15 at 7:30 p. m. After the luncheon the auditors' report showed a substantial profit. The directors declared a 25% dividend on stock which represented a distribution to the stockholders of the proceeds of a sale of real estate made during the year rather than a distribution of profits. The election of officers resulted in the return of George Rademaker, Sr., as pres. and James Barry and D. G. Gilchrist as directors. Claus Leesman was re-elected to the position of vice-pres. Following the business meeting, Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, addressed the assem-

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CLEARING THROUGH CARHART-CODE - HARWOOD CO., CHICAGO



bly on the matter of the effect of taxes on farm prices, making some points which were timely and well received.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

American Oat Products Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; to manufacture food products.

The future trading stamp tax at Chicago during September was \$458,720, against \$74,621 a year ago. This intolerable burden acts as a price depressant.

John O. Ross, of the Wamego Seed & Elevtr. Co., Wamego, Kan., was a visitor on the Exchange floor Oct. 15. He made the round trip from his home by air.

The opinion by Hayden Bell, county attorney, that Board of Trade memberships are taxable as personal property, is only an opinion, not a decision of court.

Nelson De Golyer, retired Board of Trade member, died at his home in Evanston Oct. 24, at the age of 85 years. About 1875 Mr. Golyer went into the grain brokerage business and retained his Board of Trade membership until about 20 years ago.

Howard A. Wrenn, a pioneer Chicagoan, died on Oct. 17, at the Highland Park Hospital, following a three weeks' illness from influenza. Mr. Wrenn, who was 76 years of age, was for 40 years manager of the La Salle St. brokerage house of one of his brothers, the late John H. Wrenn. Burial was in Middletown, O., where Mr. Wrenn was born. His widow survives him.

#### INDIANA

Milford, Ind.—The Milford Grain & Milling Co. has given its elevator a coat of aluminum paint.

Mount Vernon, Ind.—The Mount Vernon Milling Co. has recently put on the market a new hominy flake.

Greencastle, Ind.—Campbell & Ogles, Inc., recently installed a new Sidney Standard Seed Cleaner at their elevator.

Seymour, Ind.—The equipment of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator has been improved by the installation of a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Greentown, Ind.—The Greentown Feed & Produce Co., E. Randall manager, has installed a hammermill grinder and corn sheller and is now doing business.

Evansville, Ind.—Edgar A. Igleheart, of Igleheart Bros. here, has been elected president of the Evansville Country Club to serve the ensuing year.—W. B. C.

Shelburn, Ind.—F. E. Payne has rented the Allie Curry Bldg., which he is converting into a grist mill and will install machinery for grinding all kinds of grain for feed.

Cambridge City, Ind.—Cambridge Feed Mills, incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares at \$100 each; incorporators: Don, Lotta and Vernon A. Smith; to deal in grain, feed and coal.

Pendleton, Ind.—While an employe was waiting on a customer in the driveway recently at the Pritchard & Rafert, Inc.'s elevator here, a thief took \$80 out of the cash drawer and got away with it.

Evansville, Ind.—Permit for a \$10,000 brick addition to house part of Mead Johnson & Co., manufacturers of a cereal product, has been issued. Work on the structure will start at once.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—Charles Leiss, formerly head of the soybean meal department of Shellabarger Grain Products Co. at Decatur, is now with the American Soya Products Corp.—Chet Kneirim, Evans Elevtr. Co.

Oakland City, Ind.—Charles Hayes and sons, Herman and Charles, Jr., will grind their own feed in the store they recently opened. Mr. Hayes and his sons were formerly associated with the Oakland City Milling Co.

The State of Indiana issued 657,464 auto licenses for the first 8 months of the year as compared with 710,915 for the same period last year, a decrease of 53,451. Tractor licenses, on the other hand, increased from 612 in 1931 to 1,657 in 1932.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Evans Milling Co., of this city, recently received what is thot to be a record-breaking carload of corn in this market. The car contained 138,520 pounds of shelled corn, or in other terms, a total of 2,473 bus. Some carload!—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Bluffton, Ind.—John W. Carnall on Oct. 9 filed his final report as receiver for the Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., which went into the hands of a receiver some time ago. The total amount distributed among claimants is \$60,888.31.

Vincennes, Ind.—The Southern Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n met on Oct. 12 at the Chamber of Commerce office. The principal topic of discussion was the grain moth. Talks were made by the state entomologist and the federal grain inspector of Indianapolis.

Princeton, Ind.—C. C. Lee, weed specialist of Purdue University, and C. L. Dyer, Gibson County agent, are experimenting in this county to find a method of eradicating Johnson grass, a troublesome, prolific weed found in the western part of this county.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—The elevator of the Sunnyside Mill burned during the night of Oct. 17; loss, estimated at about \$40,000; nearly 30,000 bus. of wheat was destroyed also. The flour mill and a 30,000-bu. wheat tank nearby were saved. Wheat cleaning machinery, the elevator head, conveyor system and electric motor were destroyed. Preparations were begun at once for rebuilding.

Fairmount, Ind.—Charles F. Naber has disposed of his interest in the elevators here and at Cole (Swayzee p. o.) to Mrs. Naber and will devote his attention to the property at Alexandria. The Fairmount and Cole elevators will be operated, under the name of the Fairmount Grain Co. and Ray Mottweiler, who has been associated with the Alexandria interests of Mr. Naber for the last 15 years, will manage them.

Portland, Ind.—The Portland Equity Exchange, corner of Depot and Meridian, and Grimes & Finch, N. Ship St., have been purchased by Oscar Finch and John Weisel. The Portland Equity Exchange was formerly organized as a farmers co-operative elevator. Mr. Finch and Mr. Weisel have organized a corporation which will be known as Finch & Weisel Elevtr. Co., Inc.—Finch & Weisel Elevtr. Co., John Weisel, sec'y.

Redkey, Ind.—The Redkey Grain Co. elevators, owned by Lewis McVey, opened again for business Oct. 15, under the management of Mr. McVey. The Redkey Grain Co. was operated by Mr. McVey until about four years ago, when he leased the elevators to Adamson & Kemper and later to Goodrich Bros., of Winchester, who conducted the business until a few weeks ago, as reported in the Sept. 28 Journals, when they relinquished their lease.

Plainfield, Ind.—A loss of \$2,500 was sustained by W. C. Zaring on Oct. 7, caused by a piece of iron or stone in his hammer mill feed grinder in his barn. This foreign substance remained lodged in the grinder until it was red hot, then flew out upon a bale of straw, setting fire to the barn before workmen had time to do anything. The loss included the barn, 500 bus. of oats, 100 tons of hay, 200 bales of straw, a new hammer mill and a milking machine.

#### IOWA

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Bulpitt Grain Co. has moved its offices from the Carver Bldg. to the Warden Shops.

Greenfield, Ia.—The Greenfield Farmers Co-op. Co. has completed its 14,000-bu. elevator, replacing one that burned in June.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Albert B. Cady, retired grain man, died at his home in this city recently from heart trouble, at the age of 81 years.

Perry, Ia.—The Stokely Grain Co.'s elevator at this point is being painted a deep red color. Robt. Connors is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Essex, Ia.—The elevator building of the Essex Mill & Elevtr. Co. was slightly damaged by fire of undetermined origin at 4:00 p. m., Sept. 30.

Akron, Ia.—The Ross Grain Co. has succeeded the Huntingt Elevtr. Co. here. Mr. Ross was local manager of the elevator for several years.

Keota, Ia.—The Kepta Feed Mill installed some new equipment recently. Besides feed, the mill grinds buckwheat flour, cornmeal and whole wheat flour.

Oakwood (Marble Rock p. o.), Ia.—J. L. Huxsol has purchased the Farmers Grain Ass'n's elevator at this point. The consideration was \$3,550.—Art Torkelson.

Wellsburg, Ia.—We have leased the Tjaden & Dilly elevator at Wellsburg and will take possession Nov. 1. Will make repairs necessary to put the elevator in good condition.—Peters Grain Co. (Cedar Rapids, Ia.), H. D. Peters, mgr.

Mason City, Ia.—James V. Campbell, who traveled for the Chicago Board of Trade firm of Lynch McKee Co. in northwestern Iowa, is running for sheriff on the Democratic ticket.—Art Torkelson.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Rosenbaum Grain Corp., of Chicago, has opened an office here with J. R. Levy in charge. Continuous quotation service is furnished. A futures and cash grain business will be conducted.

Logan, Ia.—Grain dealers of Harrison County met here early this month and organized an ass'n, with the following officers: Pres., William Boulden; vice-pres., E. E. McFerrin; sec'y-treas., Francis Day.

Leland, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has recently installed a new pit and done some general overhauling around the elevator. Norman Lackore is the new manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The district court has been asked by A. E. Freier, receiver for the Brown-Fallgatter Co., Inc., millers, which has been in the hands of a receiver for over a year, to approve a contract for sale of the mill, equipment and stock.

Coulter, Ia.—S. M. Larsen has been appointed temporary receiver for the Farmers Elevtr. Co., with full power to handle the affairs of the company, which will continue in business as usual and conserve all possible assets and convert them into cash for payment to the company's creditors.

Waukon, Ia.—Ray Nagel, son of F. H. Nagel, who operates a grain and feed elevator, fell to his death on Oct. 8, apparently walking into the open shaft of the elevator in the dark, falling 12 or 15 feet. He and his father were occupying rooms, fitted up as living quarters, in the second story of the elevator.

Van Meter, Ia.—Samuel H. Cook, typical Iowa farmer, who had been a resident of this county since 1875, when he first engaged in the grain and lumber business, died Oct. 12, at the age of 85 years. He was in the grain business at Booneville, also, for a time, but gave up grain for the implement business which he conducted for 30 years, retiring 20 years ago.—Art Torkelson.

Boyden, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., which lost its elevator by fire this month, as reported in the last number of the Journals, has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the replacement of the buildings. There will be a 30,000-bu. elevator, having 12 bins and one leg equipped with 12x6 D. P. Buckets, a modern head drive fitted with a 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Type Motor. An improved manlift will be used for access from the workfloor to the cupola floors. A 1,500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale will be used for shipping purposes. A 26 ft. 15 ton pipe lever type Fairbanks Scale will be used in the driveway fitted with a new type air dump. The compressor for this dump will be operated with a Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Type 2-h.p. Motor fitted with tex rope drives. A full basement will be under the elevator and driveway. A large office building will be built, having a full basement and a heating plant. The office will be attached to the driveway. A feed mill building having 8 bins, 2 legs, attrition mill, feed mixer, corn cracker and grader will be installed. A special feed mill driveway will be provided for loading bulk ground feed to the customer. The feed mill building will be fitted with a full basement. A large feed warehouse will be built as well as a flour house. All of these buildings will be ironclad. This elevator is located on the Milwaukee right-of-way. The Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. at this place operates a large bulk oil station, a shipping ass'n and handles all kinds of lumber, machinery and building equipment. The Ibberson Co. started this work last Monday.

### Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate

Protection on

Elevators — Grain — Dwellings  
Lumber Yards — Merc. Property



Shenandoah, Ia.—About 30 elevator managers and farmers attended a district meeting at the Delmonico Hotel, Oct. 13, which was addressed by Sec'y Thompson, Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

Ankeny, Ia.—Edwin Wagner, of the Wagner Grain Co., was recently operated upon at the Lutheran Hospital in Des Moines. At last reports he was doing nicely and will soon be active again.—Art Torkelson.

Ladora, Ia.—E. J. Funk, who was the first manager of the Ladora Lbr. & Grain Co.'s elevator, died recently from injuries received in a truck accident at Garden City, Kan. Mr. Funk, who was 59 years of age, is survived by his widow.

Burlington, Ia.—Work was started on pouring the cement for the foundation for the huge storage tanks that will form the 500,000-bu. addition to the C. B. & Q. Elvtr., operated by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., on Oct. 12. Previous to that, workmen cut a 13-foot runway 8½ feet deep thru the full length of the piling foundation to accommodate an underground conveyor belt. Cement pouring for the structure will employ 100 men for a 10-week period. A new office building is also to be constructed about 100 feet north of the elevator, a two-story frame structure with asbestos roof and to be 27x23 feet.

## KANSAS

Iola, Kan.—Sekan Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000.

Hudson, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has put in a new floor for its scales.

Cherryvale, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the mill plant of the N. Sauer Milling Co. Sept. 21.

Ford, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. is remodeling the old Stuart Elvtr. which it recently purchased.

Rome, Kan.—On Sept. 21 the elevator of the Hunter Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm.

Shannon, Kan.—Will Matthias is the new proprietor of the elevator here, being the successor to O'Brien Bros.

Wellington, Kan.—Mill "A" and Mill "B" of the Hunter Milling Co. were damaged by windstorm on Sept. 21.

Wichita, Kan.—The elevator plant of the Commerce Milling & Elvtr. Co. was damaged by windstorm on Sept. 21.

Mankato, Kan.—Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000. This is an old established company.

Wichita, Kan.—On Oct. 9 the Kansas Milling Co.'s power house and equipment were damaged by fire of undetermined origin.

Louisburg, Kan.—The Louisburg Elvtr. is improving its equipment by the installation of a Sidney Roller Bearing Corn Sheller.

Humboldt, Kan.—Anti-friction bearings and new cups, are being installed for the Humboldt Elvtr. Mills by the Star Engineering Co., which is also giving the plant a general overhauling.

## Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**Southwestern Wheat and Corn  
Operating Stratton Elevator  
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity**

## Adair-Morton Grain Co.

Wichita, Kansas

**WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR**

## KANSAS ELEVATOR CO.

TOPEKA, KAN.

**Storage Capacity 750,000 Bus.  
Buyers and Sellers of Milling Wheat  
and Coarse Grains**

Phone or Wire

Haddam, Kan.—A fire started in the office of the local elevator, operated by Ted Beeman, on Oct. 11, catching from an overheated stove, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

Oakley, Kan.—C. D. Clark, manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator at Westfall, Kan., for 12 years, has been appointed manager of the elevator of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co. here.

El Dorado, Kan.—C. A. Aikman, now of Wichita, has rented his elevator property here on Vine St. and the M. P. tracks, to Mr. Donaldson, of the Eureka Roller Mills, Eureka, Kan., who is taking charge.

Zimmerdale (Newton p. o.), Kan.—The Zimmerdale Co-op. Elvtr. & Merc. Co. reports that galvanized iron was torn off by windstorm recently and that the water going in thru the break damaged some grain.

Morris (Kansas City p. o.), Kan.—The Santa Fe Railway has awarded the contract for the construction of its new 43,000-bu. elevator to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. This will replace the house burned in June.

Belle Plaine, Kan.—E. G. Prall, of Freeport, Ia., is the new owner of the mill here, which he opened again on Oct. 10, after it had been idle for some time. Feed will be ground, as well as flour and cornmeal made.

Valley Falls, Kan.—Joe Piazsek purchased a small flour mill equipment in western Kansas and is moving same to this point. The machinery is to be installed in the old mill building near the river bridge, in the northeast part of town.

Lindsborg, Kan.—After being closed for several years, the Smoky Valley Flour Mills are to be re-opened as soon as remodeling is completed. The large elevator has been used for storage during the past year. Runbeck Bros. have owned this property since 1927.

Basehor, Kan.—A grain elevator on the Harrison Meyer farm, about 1½ miles from this point, was destroyed by fire caused by the explosion of a gasoline engine, Oct. 10. Several pieces of machinery were in the building, but no grain had been stored in it yet. Loss estimated at \$2,000.

Scandia, Kan.—Isaacson Bros. are razing their elevator on the Rock Island tracks. For the past few years practically all grain shipped from this point has gone over the Missouri Pacific, for which reason the Rock Island Co. notified the local grain concern that its elevator must be removed from the railroad's right-of-way.

Lyons, Kan.—Frank L. Gray, buyer for the Lyons Flour Milling Co., has resigned that position and has joined with W. T. Heitschmidt, of the Heitschmidt Elvtr. at the west edge of the city, in a firm to be known as Frank L. Gray & Co. Mr. Gray will handle the buying and selling for the new organization and Mr. Heitschmidt will have active management of the elevator.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—A new company, the Western Malt Flour Milling Co., has leased the old Ismert-Hincke Mill here, which has not operated for six years, has overhauled it and installed new machinery and is now operating it, manufacturing the new malt flour. It is said that there are only three mills making this product in the whole country. By the new process, the malt is mixed with the wheat before it is ground into flour.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant was damaged on Sept. 21 by the worst windstorm that has visited this city for years. The sheet metal roof over the main mill was torn off, also the roof over the corn mill, and rain did much damage to the contents of the two buildings. Limbs were torn from trees, other trees snapped at their trunks, barns demolished and homes unroofed all over the city and surrounding country.

Emporia, Kan.—Charges of embezzlement involving \$8,000 are reported in the daily press as being filed against Harold P. Trusler, pres. of the defunct Trusler Grain Co., which closed here in November, 1930. The warrants are said to have been issued on complaints signed by a Wichita lawyer for Clarence Roberts, George E. Prouse, F. L. McKibben and Joseph E. Moreland. Mr. Trusler has been prominent in Emporia society and formerly had a thriving grain business. When only 19 years old he was called a "grain king," and his business was known as a \$100,000 corporation. In the fall of 1919, when he organized the Trusler Grain Co., his company did a business amounting to \$1,000,000 in one month.

## KENTUCKY

Campbellsville, Ky.—Adolphus Allen and others are said to be organizing a new milling company and as soon as plans have been completed will erect a fireproof building and equip it with up-to-date machinery. The plant will cost about \$20,000 and will be built with local capital.

Paducah, Ky.—The Paducah Milling Co.'s plant, owned by C. C. Davis and leased to White Bros., of Cadiz, Ky., burned during the night of Oct. 5; loss, \$45,000; partly insured. The fire started on the third floor of the 400-barrel mill and gained considerable headway before it was discovered. A quantity of grain and flour was destroyed also.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Col. Seymour Weiss, former treasurer of the New Orleans Dock Board, was unanimously elected pres. at a meeting of the board on Oct. 11, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. Lyle Richeson. L. J. Vaccaro was elected vice-pres.

## MARYLAND

Hagerstown, Md.—Stickel & Co. now have Bartlett Fraizer Co.'s private wire from Chicago, an extension from J. C. Legg & Co.'s office in Baltimore, Md.

## BALTIMORE LETTER

The Pennsylvania Railroad advises that reduced rates on soy beans from points in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to Baltimore for export will become effective on Nov. 15, to a basis of the export rates on wheat.—R. C. N.

George S. Jackson, former head of Barnes-Jackson Co., Inc., grain exporters of this market, has been active in the formation of the Hoover Business Men's League of Baltimore, advocating the re-election of President Hoover.—R. C. N.

Louis P. Goldsborough, proprietor of Goldsborough Bros., for many years in the grain brokerage business in this market, a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and Chicago Board of Trade, died suddenly at his home here, Oct. 16, aged 75.—R. C. N.

## MICHIGAN

East Leroy, Mich.—E. S. Case is installing new Sidney Feeders and other equipment in his elevator.

Vanderbilt, Mich.—The building and stock of Yuill Bros. were destroyed by fire of incendiary origin during the night of Sept. 21.

Boyer Falls, Mich.—A new grain elevator, to cost \$15,000, will soon be erected by the Hankey Milling Co., whose mill burned in September, as reported in the Sept. 28 Journals.

Boyer City, Mich.—The flour mill of the Crozed Staze Co., which has not been used for several years, burned Oct. 19; loss, \$75,000; no insurance. The modern machinery was damaged beyond salvage.

Ionia, Mich.—A large storage tank has been installed at the mill of Jonathan Hale & Sons to handle any excess over the large elevator capacity. The capacity of the new tank is 15,000 bus. The wheat is used entirely for milling purposes.

Williamston, Mich.—The Williamston Flour Mill, formerly operated by Stuart & Pfeifle, has been taken over by the Wolverine Milling Co., of which H. H. Homan, of Toledo, O., is pres. and manager. Building repairs are under way and some new equipment will be installed.

Owosso, Mich.—The plant of the Lewellyn Elvtr. Co., which closed its business here more than a year ago, has been leased by Fred F. Cornair, of Chesaning, who will do a general elevator business. Mr. Cornair, who was formerly with the Saginaw Milling Co., plans to do an extensive business in beans and will give employment to about 25 women and girls picking beans.

Bangor, Mich.—Regarding the recent fire at our elevator [which occurred Oct. 17], the cause was believed to have been incendiary. The building was covered with insurance to the extent of \$6,000, and \$1,500 on stock. The Lloyd Thomas appraisal a year ago showed a replacement value of \$15,000. Stock probably amounted to about \$2,500. As yet we have no plans for rebuilding but probably will build a small elevator in the near future.—Bangor Fruit Growers Exchange, E. W. Puffer, mgr.



Detroit, Mich.—A new warehouse has been opened here by A. K. Zinn & Co., feed, of Battle Creek, increasing their floor space by 50%. The firm recently took on a seed account in addition to its wholesale feed business. The manager of the Detroit branch is William Bouma, formerly sales manager for Frank T. Caughey Co.

## MINNESOTA

Starbuck, Minn.—I am going out of business.—A. K. Moen (mgr. Farmers Elev. Co.'s elevator).

Meriden, Minn.—It was reported late in September that the Meriden Elev. would open soon, with Mr. Tordsen as proprietor.

Fairmont, Minn.—E. W. Angus, of Minneapolis, representing the Hallet & Carey Co., grain commission firm of that city, has opened an office here in the Fairmont Hotel.

Hanley Falls, Minn.—Harvey Vang recently succeeded Arthur Cole as second man (not manager, as recently reported) of the Farmers Elev. Co.'s elevator. Norman Bestland is the manager and has been for a number of years.

Rush City, Minn.—A 100,000-bu. elevator and additional warehouse space is being built by the Amber Milling Co., of Minneapolis, at its local mill plant, the elevator to be of concrete and steel construction and to consist of four tanks and seven interstices. Early December is the time set for completion.

Tyler, Minn.—Our elevator was destroyed by fire, starting about 5:30 a. m., Aug 18 [as reported in the Sept. 14 Journals], cause unknown. We are building a 20,000 capacity house, which will be completed about Nov. 1. Work is being done by day labor. We have work floor in elevator running north and south to track side and work floor running east and west from feed and flour house to west and feed mill and mixer to east side of elevator. We have installed inside 15-ton Fairbanks Scale for grain, outside 10-ton scale for coal and wood, head drive, hopper scale and an oat huller. We will have an investment of about \$14,000 in our plant. —Herluf Utoft, mgr., Utoft Grain Co.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Recent new members of the Chamber of Commerce include Marke Steele, vice-pres. Kellogg Grain & Elev. Corp.

The Hunting-Randall Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: C. P. Randall and others; to operate grain elevators and warehouses.

Edward W. Diercks, vice-pres. of the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co., grain commission and line elevator house, and who has been prominent in the grain trade for many years, died at his home in this city, during the third week of October, at the age of 48 years.

The Fruen Milling Co., which has been manufacturing feed and cereal products for about 40 years, has appointed E. F. Morris manager of the sales department of its feed business. Mr. Morris has had an experience of 18 years in the grain and feed business, having been associated with such firms as Chapin & Co., of Chicago, Armour Grain Co., Washburn Crosby Co., Brooks Milling Co. and the Feed Mfrs. Supply Co. He is well acquainted in the feed trade in the South, East and Middle West.

The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s Elev. "M" burned on Oct. 17, the fire being confined to the original wood and sheet metal part of the elevator, or the workhouse, which contained about 60,000 bus. of wheat at the time, the concrete portion, with a capacity of about 1,200,000 bus., not being damaged, tho some of the wheat may be smoke and water damaged; loss, roughly estimated at \$100,000. The cause of the fire was unknown. No grain had been run out or in for two days. The watchman in charge knew nothing of the fire until it was seen by nearby residents when it burst thru the roof.

## MISSOURI

Butler, Mo.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Farmers Grain Elev. Co. on Sept. 15.

Lexington, Mo.—The Lexington Milling Co. expects to move into its new 40x80 foot building between Nov. 1 and 15.

Bethany, Mo.—Slight damage by windstorm was done to the mill plant of the Bethany Mill & Elev. Co. on Sept. 18.

Kansas City, Mo.—Members of the Board of Trade held their annual golf tournament at Hillcrest Country Club on Oct. 12.

Kansas City, Mo.—Frank O. Everts has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from Tracy O. Cockle.

Gallatin, Mo.—Keith Bros., who are now operating the Cline Mill which they took over several months ago and overhauled and re-equipped, started operation of their hammer mill last week.

Sedalia, Mo.—B. C. Christopher & Co., for several years located in the Citizens National Bank Bldg., on Oct. 10 opened new offices at 314½ S. Ohio Ave. Ernest R. Halley will remain as manager of the local office.

Mount Vernon, Mo.—The unused elevator of the Majestic Milling Co. burned at 1 a. m., Oct. 4. Abandoned several years ago, the elevator contained only machinery. No insurance was carried. The fire was believed to have been caused by tramps.

Clinton, Mo.—Arthur Mann, who together with his son, R. A. Mann, recently purchased the Keyes Mill & Elev., will operate under the firm name of the Mann Grain & Feed Co., wholesalers and jobbers. The interior of the elevator office has been redecorated and refurnished and the elevator has undergone extensive repairs.

St. Louis, Mo.—Ed. F. Mangelsdorf, pres. of the Merchants Exchange, gave the first talk over radio station KSD in the series of broadcasts inaugurated by the exchange, starting Oct. 11. Matters of interest to the country grain handler and producer are the subjects discussed. Officers and members of the exchange will be the speakers.

St. Louis, Mo.—Edward P. Costello, former traffic commissioner for the Merchants Exchange, who resigned recently, as reported in the Sept. 14 Journals, was presented by members of the exchange with a handsome silver coffee set, as a token of appreciation, before his departure for Indianapolis to take up his new duties as traffic manager for the Acme-Evans Milling Co. He left this city Oct. 15 delaying his going about two weeks in order to help out his successor, A. T. Sindel, with some important matters.

Watson, Mo.—The McNeal Grain Co., operated by M. A. McNeal at this station, has an elevator which is not on a railroad which he uses for storing grain. However, he receives much shelled corn and has complete loading equipment alongside of the railroad consisting of a dump equipped with an elevator leg and blower. From the dump the leg elevates the grain about 20 feet then drops it thru a loading spout. This has an opening about half way down and from this he blows grain into cars. Electric power is used and one man is able to load about 3,000 bus. a day. The cost of handling is small. Mr. McNeal contemplates installing an electric dump and a truck scale soon.—E. M. L.

St. Joseph, Mo.—On Sept. 23 the St. Joseph chapter of the Federation of American Business held the first meeting of that ass'n in St. Joseph. Phil S. Hanna, editor of the Chicago Journal of Commerce, was the principal speaker, his talk dealing with the multiplicity of governmental activities in business and in fields afar from the original view of government under the constitution. He dealt with the dangerous increase in governmental costs in proportion to the income of citizens, and the difficulty in securing adequate taxation reduction. Judge R. E. Culver presided at the meeting. Short talks were given by O. M. Hoover, pres. of the South St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange, by C. A. Semrad, of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co., and by N. K. Thomas, sec'y of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange. The local chapter of the federation has had a rapid growth, and contains a roster of influential business and professional men. Harry E. Clay has been in charge of the St. Joseph organization work.

Wayland, Mo.—William Henry Best, for several years manager of the Farmers Elev. Co.'s elevator here, died unexpectedly from a heart attack on his farm near here, Sept. 28. He had been in poor health for some time. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him.

## MONTANA

Dutton, Mont.—Plans for a \$10,000 flour mill are reported to be under consideration for Dutton.

## NEBRASKA

Seward, Neb.—The Seward City Mill has installed pancake flour equipment.

Alexandria, Neb.—The Hart-Bohling Grain Co. recently made an addition to its office building at its elevator here.

Orleans, Neb.—Fred Backes has succeeded Miles Renner as manager of the Farmers Equity Elev. Co.'s elevator.

Campbell, Neb.—Bourdeau & Meyer, reported in the Sept. 28 Journals as a new grain firm here, are seeking a building site and contemplate the erection of an up-to-date elevator some time in the future.

Gering, Neb.—Some improvements have recently been made in the Chester Brown bean elevator, including an addition for farmer storage which doubles the capacity, the new storeroom holding 30 cars of beans.

Verdon, Neb.—I took over the grain business of I. C. Maust and Maust Bros., and will operate elevators at Verdon, Neb., and Falls City, Neb. Both are located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. They are small houses, of 8,000 bus. storage, and I expect to do car lot shipping only.—J. C. Norris [operating as City Fuel Co.].

Schuyler, Neb.—The mill property belonging to the Wells-Abbot-Nieman Co. was sold, on Sept. 24, in foreclosure sale, to Gerald Ehernberger, a former member of the corporation. The property was at one time valued at about half a million dollars and the firm was regarded as one of the leading milling concerns of the Middle West.

Trumbull, Neb.—The Crittenden Grain Co.'s elevator, which has been operated by Arthur Haggard, has been leased to the Hynes Grain Co., of Omaha. G. H. Thomas, who has been manager of the old Hynes elevator for several years, will continue with the company in the newly acquired elevator. Mr. Haggard will devote his time to other interests.

Duncan, Neb.—Both the Farmers Business Ass'n's elevator and the T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s elevator were entered by thieves during the night of Sept. 30; who knocked the combination off the safe at the Farmers elevator and made way with \$12 in cash, gaining entrance by breaking a door into the storeroom. At the Hord elevator they entered thru a window, broke the dials from the safe but failed to get into it and left without getting anything for their trouble.

Omaha, Neb.—The enforcement of the motor vehicle license law, commonly called the Truck Law, passed by the last legislature, has been held in abeyance in an attempt to put it up to a vote of the people at the coming election by a referendum petition. The petition has been officially declared insufficient and the proposition will not appear on the ballot. This leaves the law intact, valid and binding so far as we know. There may be an appeal pending in court as to the sufficiency of the petition, or it may be attacked on the grounds that it is unconstitutional. But anyway, there may be no intention of enforcing the law until the beginning of the new year, when full year licenses will be due.—Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, by J. N. Campbell, sec'y.

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## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Albert J. Benzaquin, grain and feed, is reported to be recovering at his home after being under treatment at the Quincy City Hospital.

Providence, R. I.—The J. A. Whaley Co., an old feed firm, has reached its 70th birthday. Its original name, the T. A. Johnson Co., was later changed to Johnson & Whaley, until Mr. Johnson retired, since which time it has been known as the J. A. Whaley Co.

Bolton Notch, Conn.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the E. S. Haley Co., grain, feed and coal concern, with liabilities listed at \$5,199 and assets at \$910. E. S. Haley filed a personal petition, with liabilities at \$32,602, assets \$21,673, and Joseph Haley filed, with personal liabilities at \$9,254 and assets \$13,000.

## NEW YORK

Stamford, N. Y.—Demarest & Sons have bot the feed mill of E. B. Decker, who has been in the business at this point for a long time.

Wellsville, N. Y.—On Sept. 21 fire of unknown origin caused damage of undetermined proportions to the plant of the Wellsville Milling Co.

New York, N. Y.—Recently admitted to membership in the Produce Exchange are D. R. Comenzo (associate membership), of Faroll Bros., Joseph Adrian and G. F. Hulsebosch.

New York, N. Y.—The death of W. N. Gregory, of the Eastern Cotton Oil Co., which occurred at Norfolk, Va., was posted recently on the Produce Exchange. He was 55 years of age.

Buffalo, N. Y.—American Elvtr. & Grain Co., Inc., is the new name of the American Elvtr. & Warehouse Co., Inc. This company's plant has recently been improved by the installation of dust collecting equipment by the Day Co.

Waverly, N. Y.—Waverly Buckwheat Cereal Co., incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares no par common; incorporators, B. F. Levy and associates; to establish and operate a plant for the manufacture and distribution of cereal products.

New York, N. Y.—The partnership of Connor & Scudder has been dissolved and Frank Scudder has organized the Frank A. Scudder Co., with offices in the Produce Exchange Bldg., this city. A general line of feeds and grain by-products will continue to be handled by Mr. Scudder.

Albany, N. Y.—An agreement has been reached between the State Labor Department and the contractors for the proposed \$100,000 feed mill for the Co-op. G. L. F. relative to changes in the plans to comply with the industrial code, and construction of the new plant has been started.

Oswego, N. Y.—Work at the grain elevator here was halted early this month by the giving out of a motor operating one-half of the elevator, which occurred at the time of the arrival of the largest shipload of wheat of the season out of the Great Lakes and another big load expected for a clearance in a few days.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Max Cohn, of the Sunset Feed & Grain Co., of this city, was presented with a gold medal by members of the Boland Post of the American Legion and its auxiliary, on Oct. 11, as a token of appreciation of his service to the Legion. Veterans of three wars and friends to the number of 200 were present at the presentation. Mr. Cohn has been active in feed ass'n work, also as a member of the Buffalo Corn Exchange and in other social and political organizations.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Cavalier, N. D.—A new up-to-date head drive has been installed by the Cavalier Milling Co.

Leeds, N. D.—John D. Jeffries, of Williston, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. here.

Minot, N. D.—A. W. Hugh has started a new business here, manufacturing a new breakfast food from wheat.

Homer (Jamestown p. o.), N. D.—The cupola of the Homer Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was resided and painted recently.

Dickinson, N. D.—The Farmers Union local of Dickinson is reported to have petitioned the National Grain Corp. for an elevator of its own here.

Rock Lake, N. D.—At about 12:30 a. m. Oct. 15 the elevator of Thomas C. Wildish burned at a total loss. Cause of fire is unknown.

Hamlet, N. D.—C. C. Wyman & Co. took over Nelson Bros. elevator here and I am running it as the Local Grain Co. of Hamlet.—Local Grain Co., Chas. A. Morey, mgr.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members admitted to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota during September were as follows: H. E. McKennett Elvtr., Bowman, N. D.; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Wales, N. D.; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Arnegard, N. D.

## OHIO

Columbus, O.—The Columbus Grain & Hay Co. is out of business.

Columbus, O.—McCord & Kelley, grain merchants, have closed their business.

Columbus, O.—H. S. Cruikshank & Co., grain merchants, are now dealing in horses also.

Kirkersville, O.—Henry Geiger's feed mill and hatchery burned at 2 a. m., Sept. 30; partly insured.

Kingston, O.—The Jesse Brundige Estate recently installed an improved gas engine in its elevator.

Atwater, O.—Thieves got away recently with \$26 stolen from the Atwater Feed & Supply Co.'s mill.

Tippecanoe City, O.—The Detrick Grain & Merc. Co. is installing a new No. 29-D improved seed cleaner.

Monroeville, O.—The mill on South Main St. is now being operated by Mike Mayer and Z. Ernst, who recently leased it.

Washington C. H., O.—Sunshine Feed Stores, Inc. recently installed a Richardson Bagging Scale at their elevator and feed plant here.

Wauseon, O.—The Lyon & Greenleaf Co. is ceasing milling operations here and the business is being taken over by the Ligonier plant of the company.

Fort Loramie, O.—New equipment has been added by the Fort Loramie Milling Co. to its flour mill, which it is now operating after a close-down of three years.

Beaverdam, O.—This city, Rawson and Mt. Cory are changing over electric power from 25 to 60 cycle, requiring changing of all electrical units in elevators and feed mills in these towns.

Westville, O.—The Westville Grain & Livestock Co., whose elevator burned in August, as reported in the Sept. 14 Journals, is rebuilding. The Sidney Grain Mch. Co. has received the contract for the new elevator.

Bantam, O.—The feed mill here operated by Ray and Harry Stutz was damaged to the extent of \$5,000 recently when a short circuit ignited gasoline in an engine used in the plant, and the proprietors were painfully burned.

Wapakoneta, O.—The Detjen Grain Co. has installed new elevators, chain drags and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co., in its new elevator at this point, construction of which was reported in the July 13 Journals.

Kirkwood, O.—L. W. Gillespie, former operator of elevators at this point and at Lockington, died at his country home near Sidney Oct. 12, at the age of 68 years, after an illness of 10 years' duration, altho he had not been in a critical condition until three weeks before his death. His widow, one son and two daughters survive him.

Toledo, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, reports recent addition to the ass'n as follows: Wood Grain Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. P. Reed, Circleville, O.; H. W. Updike, Fredericktown, O.; Hamler Co-op. Grain Co., Hamler, O.; Russell Grain Co., Hilliards, O.; F. J. Wood & Son, London, O.; The Grain Mch. Co., Marion, O.; Gutman Grain Co., St. Johns, O.; Sidney Grain Mch. Co., Sidney, O.; Dewine & Hamma, Yellow Springs, O.

Oak Harbor, O.—We are in no way connected with the Ottawa County Co-op. Ass'n reported in the Sept. 28 Journals as having bot the Thierwechter Elvtr. property here. It seems they will have a flour mill and feed plant but say they do not intend to handle local grain from the farmer. There is no building on the trackage site purchased by them and these will have to be erected.—Oak Harbor Co-op. Co. [Another report states that the Ottawa County Co-op. Co. is building a new elevator, 28x58 feet, on the site purchased, to be equipped with modern machinery, including a grain drier and oats clipper. The company's headquarters are now at Rocky Ridge, O., but it is expected that they will be here.]

## OKLAHOMA

Chickasha, Okla.—Windstorm blew out a window in the elevator of the Expansion Grain Co. on Oct. 3.

Norman, Okla.—The C. J. Kirk Feed Co. is installing a burr mill for making table meal.—J. R. McDowell.

Banner, Okla.—The Banner Co-op. Elvtr. Co., I. Hayes manager, is installing a new corn cleaner and sheller.—J. R. McDowell.

Kingfisher, Okla.—A small fire from unknown cause occurred in one of the roll stands in the mill plant of the Bob White Flour Mills on Sept. 22.

Corn, Okla.—D. C. Fast has just installed milling equipment for grinding corn for flour, also making rye flour and whole wheat to be used as cereal.

Gotebo, Okla.—Jake Remple, whose elevator burned late in August [as reported in the Sept. 28 Journals], will rebuild after the cotton crop, installing up-to-date machinery.—J. R. McDowell.

Cashion, Okla.—Charles Bugg, manager of the Farmers Exchange Co.'s elevator, who was injured recently by falling into the wheat pit, as reported in the Sept. 28 Journals, has never fully recovered from his injuries and has entered an Oklahoma City hospital for treatment.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Mansfield, Wash.—The Waterville Union Grain Co.'s flour and cereal mill at this point, is again in operation with J. H. Stotts in charge.—F. K. H.

Oregon City, Ore.—Henry Boguslaski has bot the Schoenborn feed plant and will handle dairy and poultry feeds, also a complete line of seeds. The equipment of the plant includes a large hammer mill and a grain cleaner.

Waterville, Wash.—F. M. Parker & Sons have moved their flour and feed mill to this point from Winthrop, Wash. They have perfected a cereal graduator, which enables them to handle from five to six tons of wheat a day turning out flour and breakfast foods.—F. K. H.

Salem, Ore.—The new feed mill reported in the last number of the Journals as being under construction here, is being built by Mr. Mann, who, after years of experience in selling feed mill machinery, is incorporating his own ideas in the construction of his mill, which he expects to have ready for operation before the middle of next month.

Brownsville, Ore.—The third large fire in two weeks destroyed three large grain warehouses. Two full warehouses were saved by the fire department. Southern Pacific cars and the depot were threatened. The burned buildings were the property of the closed Bank of Brownsville and were uninsured. The origin is believed incendiary.—F. K. H.

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ILLINOIS



Oakley, Ida.—The Oakley Flour Mill, which has been idle for several years, is now operating day and night.

Tacoma, Wash.—Feed dealers of western Washington were entertained by the Sperry Flour Co. at a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Tacoma, this city, Oct. 15, at which time A. F. Rolf, director for poultry research for General Mills, Inc., presented the film entitled "On the Trail of the Golden Egg." All feed men in the territory were invited. The film was shown at meetings held at the following places and dates also: Winlock, Oct. 12; Enumclaw, Liberty Theater, Oct. 13; Lynden, Oct. 14.

Portland, Ore.—Claiming that grain firms of this state are apparently violating the law in buying wheat on their own discount and dockage schedule, Max Gehlhar, head of the state department of Oregon, has written Floyd Roberts, chairman of the grain committee of the Portland Merchants Exchange, threatening serious consequences if they continue to disregard what he considers the law. But it should be remembered that all grain firms in business in Portland operate under contracts which provide for discounts and dockages of the Portland Merchants Exchange, and under the state law, a provision is made for this feature of private contracts.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Sandy Lake, Pa.—The Sandy Lake Flour Mills were totally destroyed by fire of unknown cause during the night of Oct. 19.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The new address of the General Feed Co. is 337-339 Bourse Bldg., where larger quarters have been secured.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Newsome Feed & Grain Co.'s office was entered by burglars recently and an electric adding machine and two typewriters, total value \$490, were stolen.

Leidighs (Boiling Springs p. o.), Pa.—Harry Paul's feed mill, leased to Geo. W. Barnitz, burned at about midnight, Sept. 30; loss \$20,000. Large quantities of wheat, corn, oats, rye and all kinds of feed burned also. Equipment was covered by insurance; mill partly covered.

Greencastle, Pa.—John F. Grove has leased from Coldsmith Bros. the flour mill of the former Greencastle Milling Co. and has reopened the mill, which has been closed for several years. He is doing flour and feed milling and handling grains of all kinds, operating as the Greencastle Roller Mills. The Coldsmith Mill was erected about 15 years ago and at one time did a flourishing business.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Henry, S. D.—Several strips of siding on the elevator of the Farmers Union Elevator Co. were split by lightning on Sept. 10.

Tolstoy, S. D.—This elevator is operating as the Producers Marketing Co. It is owned by the Hallet & Carey Co., of Minneapolis.—J. C. Raugust, mgr.

Hudson, S. D.—It is reported that the old Frisbie Elevator, which has been remodeled and put in first class operating condition, has been purchased by R. G. Finch.

Bushnell, S. D.—John Kracke has been appointed manager of the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son's elevator here, succeeding Donald Schulte, whose death was reported in the last number of the Journals.

Centerville, S. D.—The Fleishman Malting Co.'s elevator closed Oct. 1 for an indefinite period. The short crops in this territory, together with the low state of the market, made it a losing proposition.

Chamberlain, S. D.—M. E. Coffey has leased his elevator, which is the only one here, to Grant Williams for a year, who operates under his own name. A Mr. Townsend works for Mr. Williams. A recent newspaper report gave Williams & Townsend as the owners.

Mount Vernon, S. D.—The Atlas Elevator Co. recently purchased the Hunting Elevator Co.'s elevator at this station, and has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of large new coal sheds, the repairing of the elevator and painting same. Work will be started at once.

## SOUTHEAST

Shenandoah, Va.—The Shenandoah Milling Co. has become a correspondent of J. C. Legg & Co., of Baltimore, who have Bartlett Frazier Co.'s Chicago wire.

Mount Ulla, N. C.—J. L. Glover is installing a new Sidney Standard Grain Cleaner.

Dawson, Ga.—The Dawson Cotton Oil Co. is installing an up-to-date feed mill here.

Clanton, Ala.—A feed crushing plant has been installed by J. H. Broadhead, feed dealer, in his store here.

Beaufort, N. C.—We are starting in the feed business and are in the market for corn and other grains in carload lots.—B. F. Copeland Co.

Palatka, Fla.—Service Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 50 shares, no par value; incorporators: B. W. Curry, T. B. Preston and J. E. Preston; all kinds of grains.

## TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Security Feed & Seed Co. has moved from the quarters which it has occupied for many years to the storeroom and warehouse at 1201 Broad St., formerly occupied by the Shelton Mills, where it will have more space both for storage and for delivery.

## TEXAS

Stratford, Tex.—Guy Bell has leased the J. T. Patton Elevator Co.'s elevator, which he is now operating himself.

Amarillo, Tex.—Dust collecting equipment has been installed in the plant of the Great West Mill & Elevator Co. by the Day Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A new member of the traffic committee of the Grain & Cotton Exchange is W. Lee O'Daniel, manager Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., of this city.

Stamford, Tex.—J. E. Jackson has installed a mill for grinding cornmeal, whole wheat flour and feeds. It is driven by a 15-h.p. motor. Custom grinding is also done.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Shaw-Jones Grain Co. is the new name of the Shaw Grain Co., R. E. Jones being the new stockholder and holding the office of secretary-treasurer. John Shaw is president and general manager.

Terrell, Tex.—Rebuilding of the Terrell Milling Co.'s plant, severely damaged by fire in June, is in progress, to be completed this year, at a cost of \$40,000. Feedstuffs and flour will be manufactured.

Pilot Point, Tex.—The Pilot Point Grain Co. has erected a warehouse at the rear of the main elevator building. It will house a drag for the loading of ear corn. The company plans to install feed grinding machinery also.

Ames, Tex.—An up-to-date community feed mill has been installed here, its operation to be supervised by Father St. Onge for the present at least. All kinds of feed will be ground and mixed and only a small charge made for the service.

El Paso, Tex.—The Globe Flour Mills, which have been operating on part time for several months, started at full capacity Oct. 5. Business has picked up to such an extent that the mills will have to operate 24 hours a day to fill orders. About 50 persons are employed.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Port Bureau plans the installation of an up-to-date grinding mill for crushing cottonseed meal on the municipal wharves, and of having it available to all shippers who use the port for the handling of their commitments. Present crushing facilities of Houston are operated privately. The new facilities will enable the port to compete with its competitors for cottonseed products trade, particularly cake and meal.

Van Alstyne, Tex.—The Taylor Feed Mill, owned and operated by Spencer Taylor, burned at 10:30 p. m., Sept. 29; loss, \$25,000; partly insured. The plant was said to be one of the best equipped in north Texas, was operated by electricity and turned out high-grade products. The mill, which made a specialty of poultry feeds, will be rebuilt, it is reported.

Santo, Tex.—F and L Stores have installed a Sidney Feed Mixer.

Dumas, Tex.—The McDade-Pate Grain Co. was dissolved in the fall of 1930 and the McDade Grain & Implement Co. has been in business since that time, handling implements, oils and greases. As to the present handling of grain, we are interested in the Farmers Elevator Co. at Dumas, and are just opening up our feed business, having installed a hammer mill. Other machinery will be added as the business justifies.—McDade Grain & Implement Co.

## UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The Globe Grain & Milling Co. is installing in its mills here the first feed cubing machine to be used in the states in this section of the country. Feed cubes for cattle and sheep and pellets for chickens and rabbits will be manufactured by the new equipment.

## WISCONSIN

Ixonia, Wis.—Fire broke out in the upper part of the local mill and feed station Sunday morning, Oct. 2, but was put out before much damage was done.

Burlington, Wis.—A feed manufacturing plant and poultry laboratory will be established here in the near future by Albert Angell, poultry nutritional expert, who has acquired for that purpose the Tetzlaff property on the north side of the C. M. St. P. & P. Railroad tracks. The property consists of a 60x60 foot lot with a two-story building, 35x50 feet, originally used for a grain warehouse. Alterations and additions will be started at once, and when remodeling is finished the latest in milling machinery will be installed. The capacity of the plant will be 500 tons per month.

DePere, Wis.—The old Dousman Mill, reported in the Aug. 24 Journals as having burned Aug. 9, while its new owner, the Osen Milling Co., was remodeling it into a feed and seed plant, is being rebuilt. The new building will be about 120 feet long and 40 feet wide, one story and basement, with solid brick walls and reinforced concrete floors, beams and columns. Windows will be of solid rolled steel sections, glazed with wire glass. The entire building will be covered with an incombustible roof covering. Loading doors will open on a spur from the Milwaukee R. R. tracks. Offices will be located at the south end of the building. It will take about two months to complete the job.

## WYOMING

Riverton, Wyo.—The Riverton Flour Mill in the north part of the city has recently been opened. It is being operated by LeRoy E. Peck.

Contracts of purchase must be printed in 10-point type under the law of Virginia, but this law is not applicable to contracts to be completed in another state.

A Canadian advisory committee on agriculture has been created with all nine provincial ministers of agriculture as members and Robert Weir, Dominion agricultural minister, as chairman, to see to it that Canadian farmers get the fullest benefit from imperial preferences.

The Kellogg Co.'s injunction suit against the National Biscuit Co. has been dismissed by the U. S. court at New York. The suit by the National Biscuit Co. against the Kellogg Co. is still pending in Delaware. The litigation started with this effort by the National to prevent use of the term "shredded wheat biscuit."

# Fort Worth

*Is the Better Grain Market—Use It and Profit*

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Consignments, Brokerage



## From Abroad

South Africa in one week recently cleared 570,000 bus. of corn for Canada.

Egyptian wheat crop current season is estimated at 52,580,000 bus., compared with 46,072,000 bus. produced last year.

Russia's wheat crop for 1932 is placed by Broomhall at 800,000,000 bus., against 960,000,000 in 1931, and 989,000,000 in 1930.

Belgian cabinet resigned Oct. 18 as the result of dissatisfaction over the quota milling system that has advanced the cost of living.

Under the imperial preference Great Britain admits free of duty Canadian wheat, rye, oats, clover seed, rolled oats, millfeed and wheat flour.

A Bill in the New South Wales parliament proposes the construction of 2,000 country elevators, but none will be built as the province has no cash left.

Bulgaria 1932 wheat estimate has been revised downward to 50,559,000 bus. from the earlier estimate of 53,902,000 and the 1931 production of 61,195,000 bus.

No seed will be furnished by the Soviet government for the sowing of the next year's spring crops, on account of the unsatisfactory collection of grain from this year's harvest, which is officially charged to the obstinacy of the peasants.

The requirement that 97% domestic wheat be used by German mills in the milling of flour has been prolonged to continue until August 15, 1933, according to Reichsgesetzblatt I, Berlin, August 9. The regulation authorizing millers belonging to the "Consortium of German Wheat Millers" to mill only 70% domestic wheat, subject to certain conditions, remains also unchanged.

New duties imposed by the Irish Free State are as follows: Corn, oats and barley, non-Empire, 7s 6d per cwt.; Empire, 5s; malted barley, 10s 6d and 7s, respectively; oats, 15s and 10s per cwt., respectively. All animal foods, except cottonseed cake, palm kernel cake and coconut cake, fish meal, pea meal, bone meal, blood meal and cod liver oil, non-Empire, 9s per cwt., Empire, 5s.

The locust situation, according to cables received Oct. 14 from Buenos Aires states that the locust situation in the Argentine is worse than it has been for years. The flax-growing area as far south as the city of Rosario is covered with the pest. The danger cannot entirely be estimated at present as serious damage is apt to occur from their inroads on the flaxseed crop until the end of the month.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Strikers would Hang Elevator Man

W. F. Blum, who operates an elevator at Parshall, N. D., has been threatened by pickets who told a truck driver employed by him that they "would hang Blum" if a load of grain was hauled to his elevator. The owner of the grain then sold elsewhere; and Mr. Blum asked for police protection.

Picketing of Watford City elevators ceased following a meeting one Saturday evening when the question was debated pro and con with considerable bitterness manifest at times. Objection to the picketing was voiced by business men of Watford City who are in sympathy with the Farmers Holiday Ass'n, but who felt that Watford City should not be singled out for picketing while other towns in the western part of the county were let alone. It was contended that considerable wheat was marketed in towns to the west of Watford City, some of which drove through town when it was found that the local elevators were being picketed.—Art Torkelson.

## Warehouseman Shipping Out Grain Covered by Receipts

The Davenport Mill & Elevator Co., Davenport, Wash., received of H. A. Bursch and four others from Aug. 22, 1929, to May 3, 1930, a large quantity of wheat for which warehouse receipts were issued. During April and May, 1930, the company bought the wheat from the holders who surrendered the receipts.

On June 24, 1930, the company used the 7 receipts as collateral for a loan of \$4,500 from Martin Woldson and Jerome Drumheller, but prior to this time the company had ground the wheat into flour or shipped it out of the warehouse.

When Woldson and Drumheller brought suit the company defended on the ground that the receipts were illegal, as they did not disclose that the wheat was owned by the warehouse company, the court, however, said:

We cannot agree with the appellants that the receipts were void because they were not cancelled when the warehouse company purchased the wheat and because the receipts were issued for goods owned by the warehouse company, without stating the facts of such ownership, in violation of section 3588.

In the receipts was a statement that the wheat received by the warehouse company would be delivered to the order of the person named in each receipt; therefore the receipts were negotiable. Section 3591, Rem. Comp. Stat. A warehouse receipt is the evidence of title to the goods represented thereby, and follows such goods throughout. The receipts issued by the warehouse company could be negotiated by the owners thereof or by any person to whom the possession or custody of the receipts had been intrusted by the owners. Section 3626, Rem. Comp. Stat. The omission from the receipts of some of the terms prescribed in section 3588, supra, would not invalidate such receipts or render them nonnegotiable. Following the provision that no particular form shall be necessary for warehouse receipts, the statute prescribes the incorporation of certain terms in such receipts for the protection of the depositor or those to whom the depositor negotiates the receipts. That such terms were required for the protection of the depositor and those succeeding to his rights is reflected by the provision that the omission from a negotiable receipt of any of those terms would not absolve the warehouseman from liability to any person injured by such omission.

A receipt which states that the goods will be delivered to the depositor or another specified person is nonnegotiable; one which states that they will be delivered to the bearer or to the order of a person named in the receipt is negotiable. These receipts came within the definition of the last class and were negotiable.

The judgment by the superior court of Lincoln County against the warehouse company and its surety in favor of Woldson and Drumheller was affirmed Aug. 17, 1932, by the Supreme Court of Washington.—13 Pac. Rep. 478.

The sale of wheat to China is said to be delayed because the R. F. C. has asked the Farmers National to make the loan and place itself behind the credit for an advance from the R. F. C., and that the Farmers National has been requested to postpone its collection of commissions on the deal until the wheat has been paid for.

## Insurance Notes

Des Moines, Ia.—Following the death of Pres. Jay A. King Oct. 7 the directors of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. met and rearranged the officers as follows: D. O. Milligan, pres.; P. J. Harvey, vice pres.; F. E. Yoast, assistant to the pres., and G. S. Blount, sec'y.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co. has filed suit to collect \$300 from the General Insurance Co. of America and the General Casualty Co., alleged due on an auto theft policy. One of the company's cars was stolen and wrecked Sept. 7 and the defendants have refused to pay. Why not insure in the grain mutual that writes auto insurance, thereby placing one's self in the hands of friends, who will give favorable consideration to a legitimate claim?

## Angoumois Moth in Indiana

The Angoumois moth, sometimes called the fly weevil, is prevalent in the Southwestern part of Indiana and states south to Tennessee, 30 cars of this infested grain from Indiana and Illinois having been shipped to the Indianapolis market, where the inspectors class the bored kernels as "damaged" grain.

Buyers are taking a discount of 1½ to 2c per bushel when the moth is present and the grade suffers by the lighter weight.

The moths lays its egg on the kernel and when the larva hatches it bores into the kernel and eats the inside, leaving only the outer shell. After transformation into a moth it flies away to repeat the life cycle of 4 to 5 weeks in another kernel. Very cold temperatures stop the work of the insect.

Badly infested grain should be fed on the farm, or bought at a good discount and stored separately and fumigated. In cool weather at this time of year bisulfid of carbon is not effective and it is advisable to use hydrocyanic acid gas or chloropicrin sold under the trade name "larvacide."

## Corn Grows Tall in Southern Indiana

Iowa dealers attending the National Association's Thirty-sixth Annual Convention at French Lick Springs last month sang long and loudly of the Hawkeye State's accomplishment in the line of producing tall corn. Naturally this prompted Manager Fawcett of the French Lick Springs to look about a bit.

The hotel company has thirty-five hundred acres under cultivation and produces all of its own milk, grain and dairy products for its bountiful table and its corn grows very tall. Manager Fawcett has favored us with a recent photograph of Chas. Spriner with two samples of this year's corn crop raised on a small bottom farm not far from the hotel's front porch where the picture was taken. Naturally he challenges the Iowa bunch to beat his presentation of corn if possible.



Indiana Corn Almost as High as French Lick Springs Hotel.



# Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Chattel Mortgages.**—Chattel mortgages valid under laws of state where executed held valid in South Dakota, notwithstanding omission of receipt over name of mortgagor.—*Holt v. Mahoney*, Supreme court of South Dakota, 244 N. W. 98.

**Landlord's Lien.**—Landlord has first lien on tenant's crops for advancements to make crop and may recover amount due from third party acquiring possession of crops, if value thereof exceeds such amount (C. S. § 2355).—*Ransom v. Eastern Cotton Oil Co.* Supreme Court of North Carolina, 165 S. E. 350.

**Crop Mortgage.**—In suit for conversion of mortgaged wheat, mortgagee cannot recover amount defendant paid mortgagor for wheat he never received, since measure of damages is market value of wheat converted by defendant.—*Douglas v. Citizens State Bank of Wheeler*, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, 52 S. W. 540.

**Warehousemen** who issued negotiable receipts to lessee for wheat, after recording of lease, could, in landlord's lien foreclosure action, be compelled to deliver up wheat, though warehouse receipts were not surrendered (Rem. Comp. Stat. Supp. 1927, §§ 1188—2, 1188—4; Rem. Comp. Stat. § 3611).—*State v. Pacific Coast Elevator Co.* Supreme Court of Washington, 13 Pac. (2d) 900.

**Commission Merchants.**—Commissioner of agriculture may sue surety on bankrupt commission merchant's bond for amounts due consignors from principal without joining latter. Statute making certificate of commissioner of agriculture as to amounts due consignors from bankrupt commission merchants presumptive evidence in actions on merchants' bonds establishes rule of evidence, shifting burden to defendant to overcome presumption (Agriculture and Markets Law, § 247, as amended by Laws 1928, c. 454).—*Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture, v. Standard Acc. Ins. Co.* Supreme Court of Albany County, N. Y. 258 N. Y. Supp. 869.

## Compensation for Injury to Hand

Anton Greseck caught the second finger of his right hand in a revolving bucket that he was filling with dust from grain while in the employ of the Farmers Union Elevator Co., at O'Neill, Neb.

From an award by the Compensation Commission and the district court the elevator company took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which reversed the lower ruling in part, the question being whether Greseck was entitled to compensation for injury to the finger alone, or for loss of use of hand as he claimed.

Three doctors testified that the injured finger had become stiff, affecting ability to grip and thereby causing a permanent partial loss of the use of the hand; the court, however, declined to extend the application of the statute beyond the limit fixed by its terms and allowed compensation for permanent partial loss of the use of the finger, reversing judgment of the district court which had allowed compensation for partial loss of use of hand.

Based on his wage of \$3.50 per day, Greseck was allowed \$14 a week for 22½ weeks and \$14 a week for 12 weeks for temporary total disability.—243 N. W. Rep. 898.

## Title to Grain on Foreclosed Farm

Henry Hook, owner, gave a real estate mortgage on land and thereafter in 1930 leased the land to Geo. C. Shintaffer, who grew a crop of wheat and harvested it that same year. The lease was made Mar. 1, 1929, and action for the foreclosure of the mortgage was instituted Aug. 24, 1929.

While Shintaffer was in possession Hook, who had a two-thirds interest in the property, executed a crop mortgage on his one-fourth share of the crop to the Bank of Italy, which held a second lien on the realty. The facts were undisputed.

Minnie E. Backus, as mortgagee and purchaser at the foreclosure sale, claimed the wheat. Shintaffer went into court to determine the conflicting claims to the one-fourth of the crop, and the superior court of Sutter County, California, decided against defendant Backus, but on appeal by her the Supreme Court of California reversed the decision Aug. 17, 1932, Justice Seawell expounding the points of law involved that may apply to the many other foreclosure proceedings now pending during the present severe readjustment of prices downward.

**The Court Said:** Section 707, Code of Civil Procedure, provides as follows: "The purchaser from the time of the sale until a redemption, and a redemptioner, from the time of his redemption until another redemption, is entitled to receive, from the tenant in possession, the rents of the property sold, or the value of the use and occupation thereof. But when any rents or profits have been received by the judgment creditor or purchaser, or his or their assigns, from the property thus sold preceding such redemption, the amounts of such rents and profits shall be a credit upon the redemption-money to be paid."

This court reached the conclusion that the crops involved were rent due from the tenant to his landlord, and stated that the matter stood "exactly as tho the land had been rented for a cash rental payable at harvest time," in which event the purchasers would be entitled to the portion of the annual rental earned subsequent to the purchase and prior to the redemption or expiration of the redemption period.

No question of apportionment of rent arises in the instant case. The lease term began in March, 1929. The foreclosure sale took place on August 24, 1929. That portion of the crop planted and grown in 1930, and harvested in the summer of that year, which was returnable under the lease as rent, must necessarily be for a rent period commencing after the foreclosure and sale.

**Rights of Crop Mortgagee.**—The rights of the respondent Bank of Italy, the holder of a crop mortgage upon that portion of the crop due the lessor as rent, can be no greater than those of its mortgagor, Hook, in and to said crop.

The right of the mortgagee purchaser, Backus, to receive the rents from a tenant in possession during the period of redemption was fixed at the time the real estate mortgage was entered into.

The mortgagor lessor, by a subsequent chattel mortgage of the portion of the crop which he would be entitled to receive as rent from his tenant but for an intervening foreclosure and sale, cannot cut off or abridge the statutory rights of the purchaser under a prior mortgage.

Title passes to the purchaser at a foreclosure sale. Section 700, Code Civ. Proc.; Pollard v. Harlow, 138 Cal. 390, 71 P. 454, 648; 18 Cal. Jur. 612 et seq., and cases there cited. The law grants to the mortgagor the right to redeem the property and to remain in possession pending the expiration of the period of redemption.

If the mortgagor remains in possession personally, we do not doubt that he may mortgage and otherwise dispose of the crops harvested during the period of redemption. His crop mortgage would prevail over a purchaser at the foreclosure of an antecedent real estate mortgage for the reason that, even in the absence

of a crop mortgage, the said purchaser would have no rights in the crop. Such cases as First National Bank of Lindsay v. Garner, 91 Cal. App. 176, 266 P. 849, relied on by respondent bank, involved a mortgagor in possession, and are not applicable where the property foreclosed is leased to a tenant, in which event the title acquired by the purchaser carries with it the right to receive rent from the tenant in possession, whether payable in cash or products of the land.

The principle applicable in the instant case in no way conflicts with the rule that a real estate mortgage does not cover growing crops.

It was by virtue of this principle that we held in Clarke v. Cobb, supra, that the purchaser was not entitled to the entire portion of the crop harvested during the period of redemption which was payable as rental, but only to the portion earned during that period. A real estate mortgage confers no lien on crops grown during the term of the mortgage, but, when the mortgage is terminated by foreclosure and sale, the purchaser as an incident to the legal and equitable title acquired by him is entitled to rent earned during the period of redemption whether payable in money or produce.—13 Pac. Rep. (2d) 668.

## State Law v. U. S. Futures Act

The circuit court decision in favor of the Uhlmann Grain Co., of Chicago, Ill., and against customers in Missouri trading in futures who pleaded gambling has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which by granting a writ of certiorari has signified its intention to pass upon the question whether the federal Grain Futures Act supercedes state statutes on future trading.

Since the enactment of the Grain Futures Act the various state courts and federal courts have ruled that the federal law supercedes the state laws.

## Priority of Liens on Grain

Under the laws of North Dakota, liens on grain take priority in the following manner:

First: Threshers' liens.  
Second: Seed liens.  
Third: Labor liens in the order in which they are filed.

Fourth: Then come the claims of landlords, owners of land, under farm leases, and if their contracts with their tenants are in the usual form, they take precedence over chattel mortgages on grain; and

Fifth: Chattel mortgages in the order in which they appear on record.

In the absence of claims under farm contracts by landlords for advance made to their tenants, chattel mortgages, in order in which they are filed, would come fourth, or after labor liens.

Threshers' liens cover all grain which the owner and operator of the machine threshed for the owner of the grain, when timely and properly filed and are first.

Seed liens cover only grain of like and kind raised from seed furnished.

Labor liens cover all grains raised on the farm on which the laborer performed his services in securing the crops covered by such a lien when timely and properly filed.

A thresher has 15 days in which to file a lien after the last day of threshing. If not filed within the fifteen days, he loses his right to such lien as against all persons dealing with the grain.

The laborer has no lien under the statute and so does not relate back until he asserts his lien and files his claims in writing in the registrar's office within thirty days after the services have all been performed, and such services must have been performed between the first day of April and the first day of December of each year.

Farm contracts between landlords and tenants do not need to be filed in order to protect the landlord in advancements he has made to his tenant, in the connection in securing of the crop each year, as against claims under chattel mortgages on tenant's share of the grain under the contract should he perform all duties under such contract.—*The Grainmen's Mirror*.



## Grain Carriers

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The federal barge line will close its 1932 operating season on the upper Mississippi River Nov. 11.

The Union Pacific will publish a  $\frac{2}{3}$  rate on hay and feed for drouth relief from Nebraska and Kansas to Northern Wisconsin.

Three barges laden with wheat from Buffalo for New York sank in Lake Oneida Oct. 13, causing a loss of \$70,000 on the cargoes.

Bulk gluten feed was shipped by water recently for the first time from Chicago to Buffalo. The lot of 750 tons arrived in good condition.

The Santa Fe authorizes one-half regular tariff rates on cotton seed meal, cotton seed cake, and other feeds to certain drouth districts in Colorado.

Insurance on Erie canal barges will expire Nov. 25 on wooden hulls and Nov. 30 on metal hulls, leaving the boats until Dec. 15 to reach destination.

Protests against the advance in lake freight rates on grain from 4 to 7 cents since July have been made by the authorities of the three Canadian prairie provinces.

**Albany, N. Y.**—The first direct export shipment of grain from this port left Oct. 12 in the steamer Nailsea Moor, with 240,000 bus. of Canadian wheat for Cobh, Ireland.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 36,013 cars during the week ending Oct. 8, against 36,690 a year ago. This shrinkage of the grain traffic is only 1.8%, against 18.1% for all railroad traffic.

A new service of hauling loaded trucks on flat cars has been inaugurated by the Alton Railroad between Chicago and East St. Louis. The trucks are moved more cheaply than over the highways.

Empty grain bags will be carried at the same rate as the grain effective Nov. 3 by the transcontinental carriers to the extent of one per cent of the total weight of shipments of carload grain or grain products.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—The volume of Canadian grain passing thru Buffalo elevators has diminished from 210,591,000 bus. wheat in 1928, to 127,764,000 bus. in 1931. This season to Oct. 1 the receipts of Canadian wheat have been only 44,895,000 bus.

**Oswego, N. Y.**—The state elevator recently received its largest cargo of grain in the steamer John Sherwin from Ft. William, 312,000 bus. to be reloaded into barge canal boats for Albany for export. Until this fall little use has been made of the elevator.

**Omaha, Neb.**—Examiner W. H. Smith, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, took testimony recently on proposed rate increases on grain and grain products from points on the Stromsburg branch of the Union Pacific to points in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. Shippers appeared in opposition.

**Churchill, Man.**—Insurance on grain cargoes are said to be for the season  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  on the Hudson Bay route, or \$3,500, and this charge has to be borne by the one trip possible. The premium for the St. Lawrence route is 4%, but a dozen voyages can be made in one season, reducing the cost per voyage to about \$330.

**New York, N. Y.**—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions opposing the outlay of \$400,000,000 on the St. Lawrence canal as an economic blunder. If the grain exporter paid no tolls or other charges he could save 5c per bushel, but operating the canal and amortizing the debt for its construction would cost the taxpayers 16c for every bushel transported.

**Albany, N. Y.**—The new elevator has been placed on a day and night operating schedule to unload the canalboats, of which 29 were waiting at one time to be discharged.

Effective Sept. 27, 1932, the railroads have published new stopping in transit privileges on sweet clover seed originating in North Dakota and other states, destined to the Twin Cities or Duluth, or beyond. Under the new arrangement, carloads of sweet clover seed may be stopped in transit for cleaning and storage at directly intermediate points at a charge of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per 100 pounds, in addition to the thru rate, origin to destination.

### Buffalo v. Oswego and Ogdensburg

Now that the enlarged Welland Canal permits the larger lake steamers to pass into Lake Ontario, Buffalo is feeling the competition of Oswego and Ogdensburg in the eastbound grain movement. Oswego has a rate of 1.5c under Buffalo and Ogdensburg 3c under Buffalo to seaboard points.

Buffalo Corn Exchange members are working to reduce Ogdensburg's advantage to 1.5c.

Much of the grain goes to Kingston on the Canadian side, to Montreal for export, but since the Cargill Grain Co. took a lease on the large new elevator at Albany that company has been stimulating the movement thru the two United States ports on Lake Ontario, having also leased the house at Ogdensburg.

### Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

**No. 25567.** The Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Mo., v. O. S. L. Unreasonable rates and charges, red clover seed, Parma, Ida., to Springfield, Mo. Asks cease and desist order and reparation.

**No. 25562.** Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash., v. G. N. Unreasonable rates, grain and grain products, points in Wash., Mont., Ida., and eastern Ore. via Seattle to points in Ore. south of Portland. Asks rates and reparation.

**No. 25532.** Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., v. C. & N. W. Rates and charges in violation sections 1 and 6, grain (corn, rye, oats or barley, points in Minn. and S. D. originally billed to Minneapolis, Minn., and reconsigned without unloading to Green Bay, Wis., unloaded at elevators there and reshipped to points in Wis. and Mich. Asks rates and reparation.

**No. 25552.** The Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., v. A. T. & S. F. Alleges violation section 6, by reason of defendant's refusal to absorb destination connecting lines' switching charges, on shipments of grain and grain products, from country points of origin in Kan., Okla. and Tex. to Coffeyville, Kan., and reshipped to points in Kan., Mo. and Okla. Asks cease and desist order and reparation.

**No. 24398.** Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Dismissed. Rates, sorgo seed, carloads, Ohio and Mississippi River crossings to destinations in southeastern and Carolina territories on traffic originating in Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, with transit at Kansas City, Mo., not unreasonable.

**No. 24344.** Sperry Flour Co. v. Southern Pacific and two sub-numbers, Same v. Same and Globe Grain & Milling Co. v. Same. By division 3. Dismissed. Out-of-line charges, grain originating at various points in Idaho and Utah, milled and/or stored in transit at South Vallejo or San Francisco, Calif., and reshipped to points in southern California and Arizona, found applicable.

### Canadian Growers to Ask for Bonus

Officials of the Canadian wheat pools and representatives of the three prairie provincial governments announced Oct. 11 that the Dominion government would be asked for a bonus on the wheat production of this year's crop.

A bonus of 5 cents was paid on the 1931 crop, and the vice pres. of the United Farmers of Alberta says the bonus should be at least 5c per bushel.

It is proposed that the Dominion government call a conference of the governments and producers of the leading wheat exporting countries to consider all phases of the wheat problem.

### Indiana Dealers Discuss Trucks

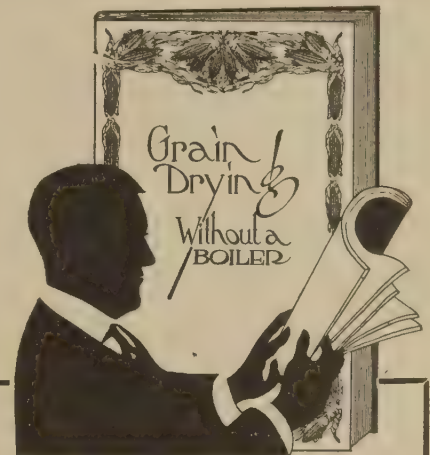
Competition by truckers with regular dealers was discussed Sept. 22 at a meeting at Rensselaer, Ind., of members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, railroad officials and Chicago grain buyers.

Chas. Ross was chairman and Harold Gray of Crawfordsville, sec'y.

Contracts are being made daily between the farmers and the trucking concerns, it was said, one argument of the truckers being the saving in the elevator charge for handling. On the return trip from Chicago the trucks transport feeds, fertilizers and other commodities.

Lewis Sayre, of the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, said his company was receiving the trucked grain and was compelled to receive it under the Illinois law.

A 2-cent reduction in the grain rate was desired to offset the truckers' competition.



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# Field Seeds

**Superior, Wis.**—The Loven Seed Co. is reported contemplating locating here.

**Fairmont, N. D.**—The New Day Seed Co. recently suffered loss by fire in its mill and elevator.

**Blackfoot, Idaho.**—The Filer Seed Co., of Filer, has opened a branch here for cleaning and shipping seed.

**Louisville, Ky.**—The stock and fixtures of the Farmers Seed Ass'n have been sold and business discontinued.

**Cambridge, N. Y.**—After many years of service H. S. Hoard has resigned as general manager of the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co.

**Eleven seed loan defendants** in Alabama have pleaded guilty to defrauding the government. Four received prison terms. The last to enter a plea of guilty was County Agent J. Henry Witherington, who was sentenced to two years at Atlanta. Wm. B. Jeffries, a county tax collector, pleaded guilty to forging applications.

**Sunflower seed** production is expected to exceed last year's crop by about 25 per cent. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates the total production in California, Illinois and Missouri to be 3,250,000 to 4,000,000 pounds, compared with 2,950,000 in 1931, 900,000 in 1930, 16,100,000 in 1929 and 1928, and 10,400,000 pounds in 1927.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—J. Geo. Mann, traffic manager for Northrup, King & Co., has been appointed instructor in traffic for the University of Minnesota extension service, succeeding deceased Lee Kuempel. Mr. Mann has been active in the Traffic Club of Minneapolis, serving as pres. of the grain and milling and the mercantile and manufacturing divisions.

**Watson, Mo.**—This point is selling a lot of Reeds Yellow Dent and St. Charles White corn for seed. Fulghum oats are likewise readily moving for seed in carload lots. This variety of oats, developed by the Missouri College of Agriculture, yields an average of 12 bus. more to the acre than ordinary varieties, and tests from 38 to 40 lbs. per bu.—M. A. McNeal, McNeal Merc. Co.

**Farm demonstrations** at 208 well scattered points in Nebraska have proven that the smooth, dimple dented type of corn out-yields rough dented corn an average of five bushels per acre. These tests were run over a period of seven years by farmers co-operating with county agents. The Nebraska experiment station established the same facts in experimental work between 1905 and 1909.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

#### SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

#### WAMEGO, KAN.

Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

#### WICHITA, KAN.

Ross Seed Co., Kansas Grown Alfalfa.

**Dallas, Tex.**—The Southwestern Seed Council met here Oct. 17 to 20 to discuss improvement and distribution. C. T. Dowell of Baton Rouge, La., is pres.; I. W. Osborn, Stillwater, Okla., vice pres., and T. C. Richardson, Dallas, sec'y.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Fred A. Starry, assistant sec'y of the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., died Oct. 6 while on a trip purchasing alfalfa seed north of Winfield, Kan., where his motor car was struck by a Santa Fe train. He was 49 years of age and had been with the Rudy-Patrick Co. for 21 years.

**Washington, D. C., Oct. 21.**—Movement of redtop seed has slowed down. About 80% of the crop had been sold up to Oct. 11. Threshing was practically completed. Current low prices caused a few growers to refuse to thresh. Movement of Kentucky bluegrass seed is quiet. About 95% of the crop has already passed from growers hands. Exports have been in good volume. Orchard grass seed has been active. Movement of the small crop has taken about 45% of the crop from growers hands. Carpet grass seed has been slow. About one-tenth of the crop has moved from growers hands, compared with one-third on Oct. 11 of last year.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

**Washington, D. C.**—Alfalfa seed production in the United States is expected to be about 40% smaller than last year. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates production at about 30,700,000 pounds of country-run seed, compared with 51,156,000 pounds last year. Production fell off in practically all the heavy producing districts. The reduction was particularly marked in Utah and Montana. Altho the acreage saved for seed was increased in a few sections, it showed a reduction in a majority of the important producing districts and in the country as a whole. Likewise a smaller yield per acre was reported quite generally by growers. The average of about 300 growers, who harvested about one-thirtieth of the crop in the United States, was about 130 pounds, or the lowest since 1928.

## New Barbless Barley

The new Wisconsin barley, known as pedigree No. 38, has shown up well the past season.

Yields obtained at the Madison Exp. Sta. ran as high as 55.5 bus. per acre, against 35 bus. for Oderbrucker, 38 for velvet and 41 for glabrous.

This variety resists the stripe disease, while Oderbrucker and velvet grown in the same parts of the state contained 6 to 20 per cent diseased plants.

On one market a car load of No. 38 sold at 40 cents per bushel, while the common discolored variety sold for 27 cents.

## Whiteman Wheat Inferior

The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n advises farmers and seedsmen to avoid Whiteman wheat. In all the tests side by side it has not exceeded Marquis in yield per acre.

This variety, sometimes called Hurdfield, is inferior in baking value to Marquis.

The North Dakota Exp. Sta. in Circ. No. 46 states that Hurdfield averages higher in protein. The Whiteman variety is bearded, heads like club wheat, kernels red and semi-hard. It has a stiff straw and matures a few days later than Marquis.

## Cotton Growers Demand Hairy Vetch

The increasing demand from southern cotton growers for hairy vetch seed has led many Oregon farmers to grow this crop for seed.

Hairy vetch is not recommended for rotations because of its tendency to shatter, leaving hard seeds in the ground to mix with succeeding crops for several years afterwards. But it makes a good cash crop on land where it may be grown year after year. It is winter hardy and can stand wet land.—F. K. H.

## Hood Wheat Yields Well

Hood wheat, a selection from Jenkins Club, standard variety for western Oregon for many years, has outyielded its parent variety by about 10% on three trials this season on Washington county farms. On the W. J. Enschede farm it yielded at the rate of approximately 60 bus. per acre.

Hood wheat does not have quite as stiff straw as Jenkins Club, but lodging this year was not serious.

Hybrid 128 wheat gave the highest yield in two measured test plots at Moro, Ore., this year. Next to the Hybrid 128 was a new cross between Forty-Fold and Federation, followed by a selection of Forty-Fold called Golden.—F. K. H.

## Grain Show Entries Close Nov. 10

Entries in the International Grain and Hay Show which will be held at the Chicago Union Stock Yards from Nov. 26 to Dec. 3 close on Nov. 10. There is no entry fee charged and the samples will be returned if requested.

The full amount of premium money is again being offered this year and there are a sufficient number of prizes so that about three out of every four samples will win a cash award.

This annual exhibition offers an unrivaled opportunity to improve the quality of crops raised in a community. When a farmer makes a good showing at Chicago his section not only receives widespread publicity, but his neighbors also are encouraged to pay more attention to crop improvement work. The grain trade has been asked to co-operate by urging possible exhibitors to take part in the contests.

The total premium money will be the same as in past years. According to the management, the premium money is sufficient to award more than two dollars to every sample in the show if it were to be evenly divided, but the premiums are so arranged that about three out of every four samples will receive an award. Handsome ribbons will be presented with each cash prize. A number of changes have been made in the rules this year, which should result in a wider distribution of the awards than ever before.

For the first time in several years every state and province will be permitted to exhibit corn at the Chicago show without samples from corn borer infested sections being previously heat treated. However, all samples entered from such regions will be subject to examination by the Illinois Department of Agriculture before they are admitted to exhibition.

Premium lists and entry cards may be secured by addressing Secretary-Manager B. H. Heide, International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

**CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.  
**GRAIN**  
**Clover and Timothy Seeds**  
GET IN TOUCH WITH US



## New Officers Canadian Seed Ass'n

The Canadian Seed Trade Ass'n at its recent annual meeting elected the following officers:

Pres., Thos. Rennie, Toronto; vice pres., Wm. Ewing, Montreal; sec'y, G. L. Smith, Toronto; directors, R. C. Steele, Toronto; Wm. Couse, Streetsville, and E. F. Crossland, Toronto.

## Reed Canary Seed in Minnesota

Low, wet land of little value for ordinary crops can be seeded to reed canary grass at an unusually low cost, as seed is now considerably cheaper, according to A. C. Arny, agronomist, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

A very large increase in seed harvested has taken place in recent years, Mr. Arny says. In 1928, Minnesota produced only about 500 pounds of reed canary seed. However, with improvement in machinery and greater interest in gathering seed, nearly 30,000 pounds were harvested this year in the counties of Blue Earth, Le Sueur and Waseca, in addition to considerable harvested in other parts of the state. Recently, an association of reed canary growers has been formed to facilitate the sale of reliable seed.

Alfred Miller of Janesville is pres. of this ass'n and V. F. Paul of Janesville is sec'y. Each lot of seed in the three counties mentioned has been tested for germination, and lists of the growers may be had from A. D. Haeckel, sec'y of the Minnesota Crop Improvement ass'n, University Farm, St. Paul, or from Mr. Paul, the local secretary. There is no need this year for Minnesota farmers purchasing western grown reed canary seed, which in the past has been highly variable in germinating power.

## Poor Seed Used on Farms

By M. T. MUNN, Seed Analyst, Cornell Exp. Sta.

Last fall the New York state department of agriculture and markets and the seed laboratory at the experiment station co-operated in an actual drill survey of the seed wheat being used on 100 farms. Samples of the wheat were taken directly from the drill or from the bags in the field, as well as from the bins from which the seed had come. Previous to this, seed wheat had been sampled only when found on the market, but last year a study was made of the seed wheat that farmers were actually using.

When analyzed in the seed laboratory, some interesting facts were revealed. In only a very few cases were farmers using clean seed wheat of a known variety, and nearly all of these lots were "certified" seed of known breeding.

On fully two-thirds of the farms visited, the seed wheat was found to be quite unfit for planting. It was poorly cleaned, if at all, and consequently carried large numbers of seeds of cockle, quack grass, chess and bindweed. Some lots of thresher-run seed were being used.

Some farmers stated that the seed had been run thru the fanning mill once or twice. It was evident that the cleaning facilities were very inadequate, for many of the lots were still carrying comparatively large numbers of weed seeds easily sieved out with proper equipment, but which unfortunately went back into fresh soil to increase the weed problem.

Only a few farmers declared that they knew the variety of wheat used and were satisfied with the yield. Then, too, only a few of the lots of seed had been treated for disease. Spores of smut, rusts, scab and other seed-borne diseases were found in abundance. It is plainly evident that not enough attention is given by many farmers to the actual quality of seed wheat they are using.

## Scales and Their Proper Maintenance

By W. D. CLARK, Chicago, Ill., before Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n at Columbus.

You men in the grain trade know too well that the world has been exploited to the finish in the last three or four years. But we're rapidly getting back to first principles and the order today is survival of the most serviceable. There is only one reason why any institution or any individual has any right to take up room in this world and that one reason is the service they can render.

Origin of scales is shrouded in antiquity for it is a well known fact that the ancients had so-called standards of weights and measures as far back as the year 1400 B. C. The word "scale" is taken from the Latin word "scala," meaning a ladder, referring to the graduations on a scale beam. "Pondus" designated a weight, and from that word comes pounds, while the word "balance" is derived from the Latin "Balanx," meaning two scales or balances. To trace the development of the present scale as we know it is a long story. It is sufficient here to say that a study of history reveals that altho the first platform scale was invented by Thaddeus Fairbanks only as far back as 1830, a scale development has kept pace with progress and has contributed generously to more accurate and efficient methods of doing business.

The old-fashioned wagon carries its load evenly distributed over its four wheels. The wagon is pulled on the scale platform by horses, so the motive power is dependent in no way on the wheels of the wagon. The wheels merely carry the load. A wagon scale is designed to carry 25% of its load on each of its bearings or corners.

As the motor truck came into general use, it called for development of scales to meet new weighing conditions. A motor truck carries 80% of the load concentrated on the rear axle. It carries the motive power within itself so that the wheels in addition to carrying the load, must exert enough force on the scale platform to overcome the tendency for the load to stand still, or to stop it once it is motion. These forces cause heavy blows to the scale mechanism, which must be taken into account in scale design.

Special provisions must be made in a motor truck scale to allow for the shocks and strains set up by power developed thru the wheels, and the rear wheel load. The scale manufacturers meet this problem by designing the motor truck scale to carry 75% of its capacity on each of its bearings, or corners, with a platform of sufficient strength to carry the same percentage of load at its center. Consider the strain on a wagon scale in weighing a motor truck load under these conditions. It can be appreciated, therefore, why some very peculiar results have been obtained from weighing loaded motor trucks on wagon scales.

Scales are but mechanical contrivances subject to all the ills of any piece of machinery and probably much more subject to neglect than any other equipment in an elevator. It is important to know your scale is accurate. You cannot afford to use it a single day unless you know positively it is correct. Improper weights may represent the difference between a bare existence and a legitimate profit.

The great majority of scale owners are not dishonest. Your state sealer recognizes this when he discovers an inaccurate scale, and makes his recommendations accordingly. The sealer can make minor adjustments to your scale and return it to service. However, in cases of more serious defects, he might condemn it for repairs, and in your busiest season. But there is another angle. I wonder if you have considered how many loads of grain may have gone to your competitor or to the next town because of rumors that your scale was not correct? Impressions of this sort often arise thru comparison of weights over some other scale, that has no more claim to accuracy than your own, but only careful test can establish the truth.

To test a wagon scale with a 50-lb. weight and attempt to draw any conclusions, is effort entirely wasted. The smallest graduation on the beam is 5 lbs. It is not at all infrequent especially with an old scale, that a change in weight of 5 lbs. on the platform will not make a noticeable movement of the beam. That's 10% on 50 lbs. If the scale registers errors proportionate to the load, that same percentage would be 200 lbs. on a ton. Frequently, the error runs higher as the load increases. A test with 500 lbs. of weights is not sufficient to be conclusive.

A method of making a conclusive test on scales has been worked out by officials in various weights and measures ass'ns, and some states have acquired equipment adequate to the service. However, the manpower necessary to cover the field is seldom available, and the service cannot be complete as state, county, and city inspectors can only inspect and test, with no means of lending repair service at the time it is most sorely needed. We know if it

were possible to test all the scales in the state once a year, thousands of dollars would be saved to buyers and sellers every year. It is physically impossible for the sealer to reach all scale users at regular periods.

What's the answer? Fairbanks-Morse established several years ago, door to door scale service in the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and last year, in Indiana. This service is being rendered in co-operation and with the full knowledge of the various state departments of weights and measures. These floating service units carry tools, repairs, and a trailer load of 3,000 lb. of sealed test weights. They are supplementary to the regular sealer's calls, with the advantage service can be contracted for by the scale owner at regular stated periods and you can discharge the matter from your mind. When the service operator finds an inaccurate scale, he is fitted with the necessary equipment, and experience to ordinarily return the scale to service without delay, and in correct weighing condition.

**Method of Testing.**—When the truck arrives at the scale site, the scale is checked for balance. The pit is examined to see that the mechanism is free of dirt and all parts in their proper relation to each other. The 3,000 lb. trailer load of sealed test weights is then placed on all four corners of the platform, and the beam reading taken at each step of the operation. The trailer weights are then removed, and a truck is run on the platform for a strain load, after which the 3,000 lbs. of known weights are applied again to the platform. If the scale weighs the 3,000 lbs., of known weights accurately under both conditions, within the lawful allowable error, it must be considered correct and a certificate of correctness is issued to the scale owner. Most states allow an error of 3 lbs. on 3,000 lbs., on new scales, and 6 lbs., on old scales. A complete report on the mechanical condition of the scale is also presented to the owner with recommendations on proper maintenance.

A summary of our findings on 50 scales picked at random from over 200 inspections made last year, may prove interesting. Of these 50 scales, 40 were found out of tolerance, ten in tolerance. We were able to correct 39 of these immediately, but 11 were worn so badly only a trip to the shop would make them right. Speaking in percentages, 20% of the scales tested were found correct, 40% were light, 18% gave overweight, and 22% were beyond field adjustment. The service operator corrected 78%.

This testing service is now available in Ohio. One of our floating service units is here in Columbus today for your inspection. Full details are in the hands of the officers of your Ass'n. The question is—"Can you afford to do without this service, when it is yours for the asking?"

**Winnipeg, Man.**—Miss E. Cora Hind, the famous crop reporter, sailed recently on the grain steamer *Juventus* from Churchill for Bristol, the first woman to make the trip on the new grain route.

**Justice of Peace A. J. Smith at Hobart, Ind.,** goes the southwestern ministers one better by offering to accept not only wheat, but eggs, butter, hogs, or what-have-you up to the value of \$4 as wedding fees. Maybe this is an opportunity for the enterprising and matrimonially inclined young grain dealers to barter off some obsolete machinery.

## Seed Testing

By H. L. BOLLEY, N. Dak. Agr. College

When seed testing first began it was largely a matter of simple analysis for weed seed content and germination.

This kind of work might have gone on increasing in volume and intensity of activities for years and years and never have the slightest merit in improving the quality of seed in the bags.

Some further steps were necessary. They rest in efficient, economic, and accurate seed standardization through official field crop inspection and certification; the work being so wisely administered by the officials of the pure seed laboratories that whatever variety may be grown in a particular region may be properly standardized as to its merits and certified as to its qualities. It should be so tagged and sealed that it can pass through any number of hands without the possibility of contamination or admixture and arrive in the hands of the final planter, clearly stamped with the names of the parties concerned in its production, certification, sale and distribution.



# Feedstuffs

**Peoria, Ill.,** is one of the world's largest markets for soy beans. One milling company there handled last year 785 carloads of beans.

**Trenton, N. J.**—Retail feed dealers of New Jersey and sections of Pennsylvania held a meeting here early this month. H. D. Monroe, Harrisburg, presided. About 100 were present. Reports indicated material improvement in the feed business in the east. The meeting was fostered by Allied Mills, Inc.

**Cairo, Ill.,** is a large producing point for cottonseed meal, is the only point that deliveries can be made outside of Memphis on the Memphis Futures Exchange, and the official warehouses at Cairo are always well supplied with deliveries which are being made on hedge sales against the Memphis Board.

**Columbus, O.**—The Second Annual Meeting for Feed Dealers will be held at the Ohio State University here on Jan. 5-6. Latest information on feedstuffs, compounding of rations, benefits of concentrate ingredients, feeding practices, and other pertinent subjects, will be discussed. Representatives will be present from the Experiment Station and the University.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—The Allied Mills is not a corporation. It is an individual institution belonging entirely to the writer. The rent a mill companies we propose to place in various parts of the states will be incorporated for \$10,000 each. The manager in his particular town will own half interest and the Allied Mills or myself the other half. The writer was formerly connected with the Portable Milling Co., originated the idea and was with the company for two and a half years. The company is now in receivership. There is no connection between the two companies other than my former association.—Chas. E. Yoder.

**Cairo, Ill.**—The Cairo Meal & Cake Co. is a subsidiary of the Mississippi Cottonseed Products Co., Jackson, Miss., who own and operate some 17 plants scattered from Cairo to the Gulf, and in addition to taking the products from our own plants, we purchase raw materials on the outside and concentrate all of these raw materials at Cairo where we manufacture a complete line of cottonseed meal, peasize, and nutsize cottonseed cake, and we are in position to ship either straight or mixed cars of any of the above materials, as well as loose slab cottonseed cake. All of our cottonseed meal is bolted which is also unusual but produces a much finer texture and smoother product than ordinary cottonseed meal.—Cairo Meal & Cake Co.

"The Value of Iodine for Livestock in Central Pennsylvania" is the title of a paper in the Journal of Agricultural Research reporting inconclusive experiments, in which it is stated "No certain beneficial results, either as to amount or cost of gain in weight, were derived from feeding iodine, in the form of iodized linseed meal, to growing swine," or lambs or chicks. The iodine was in the form of the uncombined chemical. The animals were found more tolerant of potassium iodide. These experiments were undertaken without sufficient knowledge of the forms in which iodine can be absorbed into the system. Iron, copper and manganese are beneficial, but who would feed an animal iron filings, or copper wire. It should first be ascertained in what chemical combination these valuable minerals can be carried in the blood stream, investigations so far pointing to a preference for organic combinations, rather than the raw chemicals.

## California Alfalfa Meal Manufacturers Plan Increased Consumption

Meeting in the Los Angeles Grain Exchange on Sept. 24, Southern California manufacturers of alfalfa meal appointed a com'te to develop plans for increasing consumption of alfalfa meal.

The manufacturers believed this could be done by improving the quality of alfalfa meal sold; by concentrating on the most satisfactory grades, and by an advertising campaign directed to consumers.

On the com'te are G. G. Steere, Van Nuys; R. R. Sence, Burbank; C. M. Nebeker, Los Angeles; Ed. B. Regan, Calipatria; W. J. Hartwood, Calexico; E. B. Symons, Hollywood, and N. T. Young, San Francisco.

The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions: (1) That no sale of alfalfa meal be made locally with price guaranteed against market decline. (2) That no alfalfa meal be sold subject to analyses penalties. (3) That no agreement be made to repurchase alfalfa meal sacks from feed dealers.

Delegates to the meeting expressed conviction that all manufacturers of alfalfa meal would profit from standardization of market grades in order to reduce the cost of the product to the consumer; from stabilization of competitive conditions thru promotion of efficient marketing practices, and by co-ordinating industry facilities and capital in expanding the consumption of alfalfa meal.

## A New Concentrated Fertilizer

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have adapted one of their chemical plants to the manufacture of urea in the form of a solution in ammonia liquor to be shipped in tank cars to manufacturers of fertilizers.

The solid urea hitherto imported from Germany has been too expensive. It is of trade interest that the company, instead of engaging in the manufacture of fertilizer, makes this valuable product available to all.

The liquor prevents caking of fertilizers, and conditions them so rapidly they may be shipped within a week. The concentrated liquor is a source of both inorganic and organic nitrogen, and is packed in such small volume that it can bear the cost of transportation.

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for December delivery.

	St. Louis.		Kansas City.	
	Bran.	Shorts.	Bran.	Shorts.
Sept. 17.....	9.75	11.15	7.95	9.25
Sept. 24.....	9.85	11.20	8.15	9.50
Oct. 1.....	9.50	10.80	7.55	8.85
Oct. 8.....	9.25	10.35	7.40	8.60
Oct. 15.....	9.15	10.25	7.30	8.50
Oct. 22.....	8.70	10.00	6.75	8.00

## Dairy Building a Feature at World's Fair

Work has started on the Dairy Building and the Illinois section of the Agricultural Building at the World's Fair in Chicago, which will be held next year.

The milk white dairy building will be 167 ft. long, 114 ft. wide and support a tower 69 ft. high. A feature will be a "Fountain of Milk," with sculptures symbolizing the place held by milk in the development of civilization.

## Program Feed Control Officials

Among the speakers at the annual meeting of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials to be held Nov. 3 and 4 at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., are:

H. A. Abbott, Chicago, pres. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

H. A. Halvorsen, St. Paul, Minn., on better regulation of batch mixers.

Kenneth F. Fee, Albany, N. Y., on feed control work.

G. L. Bidwell, on sample results.

H. R. Wells, on feed microscopic work.

W. B. Griem, cod liver oil.

J. D. Turner, on terms.

C. E. Buchanan, on feed results on uniform moisture basis.

W. S. Frisbie, on definition of vitamin D oil.

H. R. Kraybill, on bone meal registration.

L. E. Bopst, on tolerance.

J. W. Kellogg, on inert products.

H. H. Hanson, on separate registration for pelleted feeds.

The manufacture of pellet feeds will be treated in a paper prepared by the S. Howes Co.

## New Feed Trade Marks

**Centennial Flouring Mills Co.,** Seattle, Wash., has filed trade mark No. 328,159 for stock and poultry feeds. It is the word "Centennial" in old English lettering. This word and lettering on a bag, over a circular design, is the company's filing of No. 328,417 for the same products.

**Atlas Canning Co., Inc.,** Brooklyn, N. Y., has filed trade mark No. 329,298 for prepared food for dogs, cats, and carnivorous animals. It is a representation of a Pointer dog, above which appears the word "Eatwell," and below which is "Pet Food."

## Back to the Horse Movement

The Kentucky Wagon Co. recently sent out a cartoon showing return of the horse and wagon, or horse home coming, in which the hay, grain and feed store is featured.

R. V. Board, general manager of the company, stated demand for wagons had picked up, and he looked for horse drawn wagons and implement business to show material improvement.

At the B. F. Avery & Sons implement plant Pres. C. F. Ray stated horses and mules are hard to find and they have doubled in value in the past year. Demand for plow and horse drawn implement repair parts has been good.

Feed dealers generally report that thousands of vacant farm houses are again occupied. People who can not afford to buy automobiles, tractors, trucks, etc., or buy gasoline plus federal and state gas taxes, make the outlook for material improvement in demand for animals by real dirt farmers.—A. W. W.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,  
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts  
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## Meeting of Southern Feed Mixers

The Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held its annual meeting at the Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 11 and 12.

W. E. SUITS, Chicago, Ill., said that the business in mixed feeds was not gone forever and would come back when general business improved. He appealed to members to stay closely by the sane merchandising rules to which many members of the feed mixing industry have pledged themselves in the past. They are, briefly: (1) No sales beyond 60 days. (2) No extensions, except for 60 days and then provided a carrying charge is enforced. (3) No sales guaranteed against decline. (4) No rewriting of contracts. (5) No cancellation of contracts without making buyer pay the market difference. (6) Making every effort to collect cancellation charges.

E. WILKINSON, Birmingham, Ala., delivered an address on "Credits and Consignments," pointing out that keeping the industry on a cash basis was the most vital factor in aiding manufacturers to tide over the present downward readjustment of prices and trade volume. Unwise credit to the dealer was harmful to the dealer, since it led him to extend credit to the consumer. In order to meet competition from batch mixers and others on the small and decreasing margin of profit it was necessary not to imperil profits by credit selling.

GEO. G. KEITH, Nashville, Tenn.: It is ridiculous that a feed miller should sell \$500 worth of merchandise on credit to a man who could not borrow \$100 from his local bank.

A. F. SEAY, St. Louis, Mo.: A survey by the Purina Mills showed that in the Ohio-Indiana-Illinois territory 80 per cent of the dealers in feed owned batch mixers. It was agreed that batch mixers are becoming more and more common and they are probably here to stay.

The question was, however, whether the batch mixer, not being able to buy car lots of many necessary ingredients, could perform a thorough and at the same time economical service. It was suggested that feed manufacturers must find some way of utilizing batch mixers themselves. They could, for instance, make supplementary concentrates which would contain all the necessary ingredients in balanced form, except homegrown grains, and then operate batch mixers in the country themselves or sell these supplementary concentrates to others operating batch mixers.

J. W. SAMPLE, superintendent of the food and feed division of Tennessee, asked those present for suggestions to improve the state feed law, and it was brought out that the permissible 7 per cent fiber in hog feed was too low, especially in the case of alfalfa meal, which is higher in fiber. It was suggested the minimum be raised to 10 per cent.

In the interest of mixers making a supplementary ration it was suggested that the Tennessee law be amended by eliminating the clause forbidding the sale of mixed feed containing less than 9 per cent protein, 2 per cent fat or more than 18 per cent fiber.

A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of bringing test cases in the courts to invalidate laws imposing excessive stamp taxes on feeds, when the funds so collected are paid into the general state funds.

H. L. McGEORGE, Memphis, outlined what he considered the proper objective of the ass'n for the ensuing year.

E. P. MACNICOL, sec'y, Memphis, presented a very instructive report of his activities during the year, as given on page 343 of the Journals for Oct. 12.

Resolutions were adopted thanking those who had contributed to the success of the convention and reaffirming the endorsement of the plan of the National Feed Merchandising Council.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year

are: Pres., H. L. McGeorge, Memphis; vice pres., J. M. Wilson, Meridian, Miss.; treas., C. L. Whyte, Pine Bluff, Ark.; sec'y, E. P. Mac-Nicol, Memphis. Directors: E. Wilkinson, Birmingham; G. G. Keith, Nashville; J. L. Marshall, Louisville, Ky.; L. R. Hawley, Memphis; A. F. Seay, St. Louis; J. B. Edgar, Memphis; C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C.

After the election of officers the meeting adjourned for the annual golf tournament.

## The Story of Soybean Meal

BY EVERETT E. ROQUEMORE

Prof. E. M. Ferrin of the Minnesota Experiment Station recently concluded tests comparing tankage with soybean oil meal. He found that soybean oil meal produced as firm pork as tankage. Raw soybeans containing nearly one-fifth oil produced soft pork and soft butter.

A soft pork carcass is usually docked about 2c per lb. under the firm carcass price, whereas shoulders and loins probably sell for a cent less per pound; hams from 1c to 2c less; bellies 3c to 5c less and lard considerably less—soft lard becoming a tremendous problem when the supply becomes too great to blend with firm lard.

Soybean oil meal does not produce soft pork or soft butter due to the small percentage of oil left in the meal.

Two interesting experiments recently reported by the Ohio Experiment Station show:

	Lot No. 1	Lot No. 2
Soybean Oil Meal		Tankage
Corn + Minerals		Corn + Minerals
Initial weight per pig, lbs.	46.6	46.6
Final weight per pig, lbs.	203.4	205.8
Average daily gain, lbs.	1.15	1.06
Daily feed per pig, lbs.		
Corn	3.51	4.01
Supplement	.49	.38
Minerals	.11	.03
Total	4.11	4.42
Feed per 100 lb. gain:		
Corn	304.48	378.07
Supplement	42.55	35.45
Minerals	9.74	3.22
Total	356.77	416.74

Lot No. 1 showed faster gain and lower average food consumption than did lot No. 2.

## Liquidation in Cottonseed Meal

By J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 22.—This week has seen continuation of liquidation in cottonseed meal, resulting in a price decline of \$1.20 per ton on May. The decline on December was only 75c per ton. Nearby positions were holding reasonably firm while hedge selling depressed future months.

On Wednesday the market ran into a severe decline. Prices tumbled under heavy selling. Since that time prices have been stabilized and the market has regained at least a part of the loss.

After the severe decline on Wednesday a better demand developed for cottonseed meal from the consuming trade and dealers and mills were able to sell quite a volume of tonnage which had been pressing on the market. This relieved the situation somewhat but there still remains a heavy tonnage of manufactured products to be moved. The long drawn out price decline in these manufactured commodities has caused many mills to either close down or run on part time as they are unable to realize a profit from the price which they have to pay for cottonseed.

With a better demand for actual meal and reduced production the situation may change and the market develop a stronger tone. In the southwest prices are weak. In the southeast prices are strong and much higher than in the central belt. The southeast is buying cottonseed meal in the Mississippi Valley, a condition which seldom exists. From the standpoint of price making much depends on the major commodity markets. If some improvement should occur in the grain market it would have a beneficial effect but with all markets continually seeking the low level it is difficult to maintain the price on cottonseed meal.

Trading on Saturday was active. The market was inclined to be weak until just before the close when some strength was developed and the market closed 10 cts. down to 25 cts. up. It may be considered unchanged. The close of the market was strong.

## Alfalfa Meal Production Seasonally Increases

Alfalfa meal production in the United States during September, 1932, totaled 18,734 short tons, a 24% increase over the August output, according to reports received from meal grinders by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with the grindings of 18,933 tons in September a year ago and 41,974 tons in September two years ago.

Approximately 23,750 tons of meal were in store at mills at the first of September. This, together with the month's grindings, made an aggregate supply for September of nearly 42,500 tons. Stocks at the close of September were about 28,500 tons. Domestic consumption accounts for practically all the difference of 14,000 tons since exports have been unusually small.

Alfalfa meal production, United States, 1932-33 with comparisons:

Month	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31
June	14,112	23,688	31,165
July	15,113	14,954	24,680
August	14,906	17,404	30,570
September	18,734	18,933	41,974
October		16,944	25,959
November		21,164	28,921
December		19,515	26,987
January		12,606	34,375
February		12,521	16,564
March		10,516	14,217
April		8,747	13,095
May		9,561	12,666
Mo. average		15,546	25,098

The price of a pound of grain is about the same as the price of a pound of milk. If an additional pound or two of grain makes a cow give an additional two or four pounds of milk, feed the grain.

In nine cases out of 10 the failure of a customer to buy when he is in your place of business is the fault of the management, not the customer. Since it costs money to get customers in your place of business, every one that neglects to make purchases is an appreciable loss. Placing a definite value on getting the customer inside, in accordance with costs of maintaining the establishment, will quickly find the volume of loss and aid in finding the remedy.

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# Real Salesmanship Brings Success to Feed Grinder

Persistent advertising and aggressive salesmanship have played a large part in the success of F. O. Diver, who operates the F. O. Diver Milling Co. at Middletown, O., and has pushed Nan-Pat feeds to first place in his territory. The act is fathered by the thought, and Mr. Diver is constantly developing new plans for promoting business to keep the wheels of his feed-making plant grinding out profits.

Back in 1929 Mr. Diver installed a one-ton Eureka feed mixer and a large size hammer mill, in addition to his elevator and mill machinery, operated by a combination of water and electric power, some 90 h. p. being delivered by the first economical source, and 60 h. p. from the power lines of the public utility.

Mr. Diver immediately began manufacturing his own brands of poultry scratch and mash feeds, following these with dairy and hog feeds. A suitable brand name he found for the entire line in the first names of his two grand-daughters, Nan and Pat. Thus Nan-Pat feeds were born.

Feeds and feeding are a pet specialty of this handler of grain, coal, flour and salt. To the making and merchandising of feeds he gives a major portion of his time. Included in his merchandising plans is free use of a mimeograph and a mailing list of about 400 farmers in his territory.

The letters he sends are just friendly sheets of comment that all the farmers enjoy reading. A bit of philosophy, a bit about conditions, a joke or two, a little free advertising for customers, and word about Nan-Pat feeds, characterize Mr. Diver's letters. Here is an example:

## DUTY.

This is a positive world. Upon every living creature is imposed an obligation. Duty demands that this obligation be met. He who fails is a drone. The world discards drones. Duty is a stern taskmaster. It commands us to be useful, not according to our desires, but according to our powers.

WITH the physical condition of chicks low because of undernourishment, disease and worm infection are almost sure to occur, according to J. E. Reditt and J. H. Claybaugh of the University of Nebraska. With poultry feeds comparatively low in price, it pays to feed chicks correctly. As a result of correct feeding, the chicks have a greater disease resistance, grow faster and grade better. Both growing mash and scratch grain are usually fed in open hoppers.

"We started 5,000 baby chicks on Nan-Pat Chick Starter. At six weeks of age, we claim them to be the nearest even in growth, the largest and healthiest chicks we ever raised. Many of them weigh 1½ lbs.—A B C Poultry Farm, W. Alexandria, O."

A tough old egg was dying and his wife sent for a preacher. On his arrival the minister saw there was no hope and said, "You had better renounce the devil, my friend."

"Renounce the devil?" asked the expiring sinner. "Listen, Parson, I'm in no position to make any new enemies right now."

Boyd Weller, Monroe Road, has pure short horn cows and calves for sale.



Where Nan-Pat Feeds are made and sold.

Paul Mehl has one pure bred Jersey bull for sale.

A. E. Paul, Manchester Road, is running his hatchery full blast.

We do all kinds of grinding and mixing. Our business is good. Let us help you.

THE F. O. DIVER MILLING CO.

For developing business any feed man would do well to consider Mr. Diver's pig plan which has brought considerable pig meal business his way. He bought a number of pigs and gave them to 4-H Club boys thru his territory, with the distinct understanding that they were to feed them nothing but Nan-Pat pig meal to supplement the customary farm feeding, that they were to keep accurate records of how and what they fed, that one female pig from each litter was to be given back to him.

In addition to this he gave prizes for feeding his pig meal from start to finish—\$7.50 to the boy having the highest score in any class, \$5 to the boy raising the best breeding sow; \$2.50 to the boy with the best marketing ability as demonstrated by his sale of pigs.

The records kept by the lads were the finest bunch of testimonials any feed man could wish, the return of one female pig from each litter gave Mr. Diver fresh stock to give to other boys, the pig raising farmers responded to Mr. Diver's spirit of helpfulness in helping 4-H Club boys raise profitable pigs, by buying feed.

Thoughtful planning of business building programs and aggressive sales effort as well as production of good feeds, have been the foundation of Mr. Diver's success.

## Buttermilk Compared with Tankage in Minnesota

A comparison of the relative feeding value of tankage and dried buttermilk with corn for hogs was made in tests reported at the Annual Swine Feeders Day at University Farm, Minn. Other tests included the effect of feeding various proportions of creamy buttermilk with corn; and the wide difference in individual use made of feeds by hogs.

In the test to find variation in gains by individual pigs on the same diet, 24 pigs were kept in concrete floored lots and fed separately in stalls, twice each day. Except at feeding time the pigs ran together in groups of six with access to a lot 8x40 ft. in size. The test covered 84 days.

"Pigs as nearly alike as it is possible to select them, when fed similarly show wide differences in gains," stated the report. "To develop strains of hogs that will be the most profitable in the use of feeds, we must begin to study individual pigs carefully. The plan which a breeder can follow is to begin selection from litters showing the greatest weights at a definite age.

"After building up a herd by keeping only sows from one or two of the most efficient gaining litters it will be time to begin testing individual pigs. There is possibility of securing greater efficiency in the use of feeds by selecting the best sows from tested litters and taking advantage of the variations which seem to occur among the pigs from a single litter."

Conclusions from the comparison between tankage and dried buttermilk for feeding fall pigs, showed:

Average daily consumption of feeds varied little between the two lots.

Both lots showed low feed consumption per 100 lbs. of gain, indicating feeding efficiency of both rations.

Pigs on dried buttermilk showed a fair mar-

gin of advantage in average daily gain over those receiving tankage, but at a cost of 2c per lb. for dried buttermilk this supplement was less economical than tankage at 1¼c.

Careful breeding was looked upon as the greatest single aid to feeding in widening the margin between costs of gains and receipts from sale. It was felt that herds of pigs have their non-producing boarders just as well as herds of dairy cows. Breeding and culling will build up herds.

## Guaranty of Feed Quality

The extent to which mills guarantee their feeds to remain cool and sweet has long been a fruitful source of argument between millers and feed brokers. A lot of feed is sold basis Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Louis, etc., because these are rate basing points, and then diverted to destinations far afield. A good many millers guarantee quality to first destination, while some feed brokers claim that this guarantee is good regardless of point of unloading.

One miller who has been confronted lately with a good many claims of this kind (he hasn't paid 'em) thinks that a fair rule should be worked out, fair both to millers and to the trade, and incorporated in the sales contract. Here are his ideas, stated in the *Hook-Up* of the Millers National Federation:

Feed on this contract guaranteed to arrive cool and sweet at first destination, as shown on the original B/L, providing shipments are forwarded within forty-eight hours after seller's delivery to railroad and provided that shipments are not held up in transit or storage or for other causes. In event of diversion or change of destination while in transit, the seller's guarantee continues to first diversion destination, provided diversion is accomplished without the car being held or delayed at any point in transit. This guarantee does not apply beyond the first diversion destination. Where feed is put in store, held or delayed, it is at the buyer's risk as to the condition of the feed.

Norwegian cod fisheries caught 46,128 tons more codfish this year than in 1931, the total being 186,357 tons.

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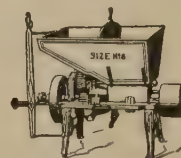
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## Milk and Its Place in Feed Mixtures

BY C. W. SIEVERT.

The various state analysis reports, showing the analyses of feeds sold in the state, and also the ingredients used, show that some form of milk is used in many feeds. Most poultry mash, including practically all chick starters, contain milk in some form. Calf meals usually contain milk. Special feeds, especially those for rabbits, fur-bearing animals, dogs, etc., usually contain milk.

The two principal reasons why the milk tonnage in feed is increasing is the desire on the part of the manufacturer to make feed having the finest quality and that feeds which start out as competitive feeds in price soon get into a results competition.

Milk is an exceptional feed ingredient. It does more towards raising the quality of a mixture than any other ingredient. For example, a high-grade egg mash is made better by adding milk to it. A chick starter is almost a failure without milk, and a pig meal is always improved by using milk. Calf meal is a better and more natural feed when milk is used. Rabbit feeds, and dog feeds, are improved by using milk. Milk is used in raising the best race horses where sturdy growth and healthy conditions are required.

From an elementary chemical standpoint, the proteins are quite simple in being that class of compounds which contain nitrogen. Without nitrogen neither growth nor body maintenance can take place because nitrogen is an essential constituent of most parts of the body. Considered chemically proteins are very complex substances and there are an endless number of individual proteins. We may consider a protein as being built of "building stones" which are chemically known as amino acids. There are about 20 amino acids that are recognized as being constituents of proteins.

These amino acids are present in various amounts, but always in the same amount for the same protein. All proteins do not contain all of them. Some of them have individual characteristics which make them absolutely essential, whereas some of the other amino acids are interchangeable to a large extent at least.

Milk contains several proteins, the two most important being known as casein and milk albumin. The complete milk proteins contain all the amino acids.

Experiments designed to compare the quality of proteins are based on the growth promoting factor of the protein. All other feeding requirements are taken care of, the only variable being the protein substances to be compared. The net result of much experimental work seems to be to divide proteins in feed materials into two classes in general, one being the proteins of vegetable origin and the other being the proteins of animal origin.

The proteins of vegetable origin are again divisible into two classes, those of the common grains on the one hand as against those of the oil-bearing seeds on the other hand. The proteins of corn, wheat, oats and barley are not so efficient pound for pound as the proteins derived from cottonseed, soy bean, flaxseed and peanut.

The animal proteins used in feeds may be divided into two classes—those derived from meat and those derived from milk.

There is another and very important fact to consider when studying the proteins to be used in a feed. When proteins from two different sources are put together, the one may have a beneficial effect on the other, and if so, this is known as the mutual supplementary effect. For example, if a grain protein is fed with one or two other grain proteins, there is very little enhancement of the value of any of them. However, if grain proteins are fed with milk proteins, then the quality of the resulting mixture is greater than would be expected on the basis of the average quality of the milk and the grain protein, considered separately.

At the University of Wisconsin, pigs were fed in such a way that the amount of protein fed to the pigs was known and also the amount of protein retained in the body of the pigs was known. Where corn, wheat or oats was used, the amount retained was from 23 to 28 per cent. When all three were mixed the amount retained was 30 per cent. When skim milk was fed the amount retained was 66 per cent. When skim milk and corn were fed together the amount retained was 62 per cent of the total protein of the mixture.

When a mixture of corn and linseed oil meal was fed 37 per cent was retained. This gives you an idea of what is meant by mutual supplementary effect. Only 23 per cent of the corn protein alone was retained, and 66 per cent of the skim milk protein alone; a mixture of the two showed a retention of 62 per cent.

The putting together of proteins so as to gain the greatest efficiency from the mixture is one important point on which scientifically prepared feeds are much more efficient than random mixtures. The use of milk products in feed mixtures has a greater effect in making efficient mixtures from a protein standpoint than any other material.

## Proper Feeding

By A. R. WINTER, Ohio State University, before Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n

Proper feeding is a big subject. It depends on an understanding of requirements of animals; choice of ingredients; preparation of rations, and feeding methods. It is at once evident that these factors are of mutual interest to both the feeder and the feed manufacturer. The feeders' interests are diversified. If any one questions it, just try to operate a general or livestock farm these days. On the other hand the feed dealer or feed manufacturer's interests are more specialized. Therefore, the feed dealer should be in position to help the feeder solve his problems.

**Requirements.**—Special rations are needed for growth, egg production, hatchability, and fattening. It requires a different ration for birds kept in confinement as compared with birds given range.

Rations for growth should carry 18 to 20% protein and ample bone-building material. Rations for egg production should carry 16% protein, and the birds need to be supplied with calcium carbonate for egg shell formation. Rations fed to breeders for hatchability should carry an ample supply of vitamin E. The germs of grains, legume hays or green grass supply the essential factor. Rations for fattening need not be as high in protein or minerals as rations for growth or egg production. They should carry 5 to 10% milk to add palatability to the feed and to produce a better finish of birds.

Recently data have been obtained at the Michigan Experiment Station, Ohio State University, and elsewhere which show that rations for raising turkeys should carry more protein than chick rations, whereas 18 to 20% protein for chicks gives optimum results, it requires 25 to 30% protein for best results with turkeys.

**Choice of Ingredients.**—The large variety of feedstuffs allows for much freedom in selection of ingredients for rations. Selection should depend largely on price and availability.

The carbohydrates of the ration should consist of three or more grains or their products. Yellow corn should predominate in Ohio rations because of availability, cheapness, and content of vitamin A. Oats or barley is a valuable constituent of the ration, but should not constitute more than 20% of the total because of the amount of fiber they contain. Bran and middlings are richer in protein, mineral, and vitamin content than wheat. Unless wheat is cheaper than bran and middlings, the latter are preferable in poultry rations.

**Protein Concentrates.**—Milk, meat scrap, fish meal and soybean oil meal are the chief protein concentrates used in Ohio poultry rations. There is little difference in the feeding value of various forms of milk when compared on the solid basis. Recent tests at the Nebraska Experiment Station and Ohio State University show that dried buttermilk is superior to dried skim-milk. Feed inspectors have informed me that competition in the dried milk business in recent months has been so keen that it has led to adulteration of products.

Meat scraps vary greatly in composition. Unless the material is better standardized, it is bound to find less favor in poultry rations. Meat scrap should be made by the dry rendering process, not be adulterated with tannage, be low in fat content and not contain more than about 20% bone material. Fish meals, like meat scrap, vary in composition and feeding value. Unless they are as cheap or cheaper

than meat scrap there is no special benefit to be derived from using them in Ohio poultry rations.

**Soybean oil meal** is destined to become one of the principal protein concentrates in poultry rations. It may be used to supply half of the protein concentrate in poultry rations provided it is properly fortified with minerals. One pound of mineral mixture should be used with every 4 or 5 pounds of vegetable protein concentrate. Cottonseed and linseed meal have not proven economical in Ohio poultry rations.

The vitamin requirements are met by the use of yellow corn, whole ground grains, wheat by-products, milk, cod liver oil or sunshine, and green grass or good quality alfalfa leaf meal. The experimental data available does not warrant the addition of more concentrated vitamin products.

**Minerals** are supplied for growth by meat scrap and milk. The use of additional minerals in the form of bone meal or limestone may cause "slipped tendon" or hock disease. Minerals for layers are supplied by allowing the hens access to oyster shell or limestone grit. In rations for layers kept in batteries where it is not practical to allow free access to oyster shell, one may incorporate about 4 per cent of good limestone or oyster shell meal in the mash. I am unaware of experimental evidence which justifies the use of complex mineral mixtures containing iron, sulphur, iodine, etc., in poultry rations.

**Formulae of rations** for different purposes of poultry production are given in Ohio State University Agricultural Extension Bulletin 126. It is available for free distribution. Where all the feed has to be purchased, I believe the all-mash rations are most practical, both from the standpoint of the feeder and the dealer. Where the protein concentrates, minerals, and vitamins must be purchased, I believe that supplement feeds containing just these products are most practical for the farmer to buy and combine with his homegrown grains. Where all the ingredients are available on the farm, I believe that the cafeteria or free-choice system of feeding is the best.

**Feeding Methods.**—The best feeds known will not give satisfactory results unless properly fed. The feeding of part of all-mash rations in the form of wet mash results in more rapid growth and greater egg production. We have secured about twenty eggs more per bird per year with very little additional feed intake where part of the all-mash feed was fed in the form of wet mash. Where grain and mash are fed, the mash should be kept before the birds all the time and the grain limited until mash and grain consumption are about equal. This will amount to 1 to 2 gallons of grain per day per 100 birds, depending on rate of production and season of the year. Where supplement feeds are used the supplement and grains may be given free choice in hoppers.

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Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocao nut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid
Cottonseed meal, cake	Iodide
Feed mixers	Poultry grits
Feed concentrates	Salt
Feeders for mills	Sardine oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulae	Sesame meal
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
Hammer mills	Soybean, meal
Iodine	Tannage
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## Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Burlington, Wis.**—A poultry biological laboratory will be established here by Albert Angell, expert in poultry nutrition, in a 2-story building 35x50 ft. on a lot 60x60, to be equipped with feed milling machinery.

**The recent advance** in egg prices together with cheap feed and economies which poultrymen have had to learn during the past year and a half indicate that that business should be paying, and probably profitable, for some time.—A. V. Turner, Modesto, Cal.

**Fort William, Ont.**—Hitherto Western Canada has been supplied with crushed oyster shell by rail shipments from Galeston, Tex., but this year an innovation was made by shipping by boat from Galveston to Montreal and again by water to Ft. William. Now the Gillis Quarries of Winnipeg contemplate installing a shell crushing plant at Ft. William, to which port three cargoes of uncrushed shell, aggregating more than 6,000 tons are en route.

**Lafayette, Ind.**—The 14th annual Poultry Short Course will be given at Purdue University, Nov. 7-19. The course is open to anyone who is willing to spend the necessary time, money and effort. It is designed to give practical training enabling poultrymen to solve every-day problems efficiently. Discussions will include latest information on feeding, poultry housing, breed improvement, marketing, sanitation, disease control and many other topics.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The National Poultry Council, at a meeting here Oct. 11-12, appointed a Century of Progress Com'te, to sponsor an international egg laying contest. On the com'te are C. N. Whittaker, Lawrence, Mich.; Prof. W. F. Kirkpatrick, Storrs, Conn.; Harvey C. Wood, Chicago; J. A. Hanson, Corvallis, Ore.; Prof. J. E. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y.; C. A. Hanke, Mount Morris, Ill.; Prof. Kirkpatrick will manage the contest; Harvey Wood will be executive manager.

**Warren, O.**—Mrs. E. G. Stackpole has a pet Rhode Island Red hen, that calls daily at the kitchen door for a dole of corn. If Mrs. Stackpole fails to call her, she beats a tattoo on the window with her beak until she is fed. A neighbor's fox terrier is the hen's playmate and they romp together regularly. But the hen is careful to observe business hours, daily entering the basement thru a cellar window, climbing the stairs to the kitchen door, and depositing an egg to pay her board. Can you beat that?

### Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

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### Sharp Rise Puts Egg Prices Up

A 132% rise from the extremely low point of last June has placed eggs in the unique position of being the only important farm product in Wisconsin that is now above the pre-war price level and above a year ago. During the present month, a dozen eggs at the farm was equal in value to 46 lbs. of corn or 43 lbs. of rye, 41 lbs. of oats, 39 lbs. of barley, or 27 lbs. of wheat according to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. Egg prices last June were 48% of pre-war in Wisconsin and by Oct. 15 they had risen to 109% of pre-war. They are now 4.5% above a year ago.

Storage holdings of eggs in the United States at the beginning of the present month were one-third smaller than a year ago and 32% under the five-year average. Storage holdings of poultry were 35% under a year ago and 27% under the five-year average. Farm flocks of chickens in the United States averaged 1.8% smaller than last year and 2.8% under the five-year average on Oct. 1. In Wisconsin they were 2.6% under the five-year average.

### High-Line Birds Make Greatest Return on Feed

That high-line birds make the greatest return on the feed they consume has been definitely proved by countless experiments at every experiment station in the country and on the ranches of innumerable poultry men.

Experiments begun by Prof. James E. Rice at Cornell as early as 1909 demonstrated that it is possible to select and breed Leghorns to increase body weight, weight of eggs, and number of eggs produced, without sacrificing any of these increases to create the others. Investigation into the possibilities from selection have been continued at that station for the past quarter century and the results have been consistent.

It is a normal tendency for the weight of the egg and the weight of the hen to decrease with increases in production. But rigid selection overcomes this tendency. Further, it tends to lengthen the egg-laying period and to put off the time when egg production diminishes thru maturity of the birds.

Studies have included careful comparisons between birds of high-laying capacity and birds of low capacity. Of course, it took feed to meet the demands of the high producers, but it took about twice as much feed to get equal production from low producers. Balancing of costs and returns left all the evidence in favor of the selected high-line bird.

Grain and feed dealers will usually find their cash boxes improve when they promote not only good feeding practice, but careful culling of flocks among their customers.

**Molasses.**—The feeding value of molasses is generally regarded as being equal to that of corn, pound for pound. One of the main values of molasses lies in its palatability and that it induces a slightly heavier consumption of feed.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—Fred Wolf of Waverly was re-elected pres. of the Iowa Poultry Improvement Ass'n, at the meeting here last month. A. H. Ward, Independence, was re-named vice-pres. Directors of this ass'n were scheduled to meet with directors of the Baby Chick Ass'n on Oct. 10 to weld both into one organization.

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### Cod Liver Oil Reduces Winter Egg Costs

Cod liver oil, added to the winter ration of pullets, resulted in a large increase in the number of eggs laid, decreased the feed cost per dozen, and substantially increased the hatching power of the eggs, in a 3-year experiment at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris, Minn.

One lot of 43 hens receiving no cod liver oil laid only 2.3 eggs per lb. of feed consumed, while another lot with the same ration, plus 2% cod liver oil, laid 3.2 eggs per lb. of feed. The cost of feed per dozen eggs was 2 cents less for the hens receiving the cod liver oil.

A hatching trial the same year showed that 28% of eggs set from the hens receiving no cod liver oil hatched, while eggs laid by hens receiving 2% cod liver oil hatched 50%.

Under Minnesota conditions, Allen W. Edson, director of the trials, explains, a long period of confinement is necessary in the winter. Lack of direct sunshine and resulting deficiency of vitamin D has a tendency to lower egg production and the hatching power of the eggs. Feeding the oil supplies vitamin D.

### Turkey Fattening Ration

The choice turkey is one that has grown steadily and at a fair rate since he was hatched and has not had to depend on the stubble fields and insects for his growing ration, says E. Y. Smith of the New York state college of agriculture. In some states, he says, natural foraging furnishes the cheapest way to grow turkeys up to the final fattening period, but such a plan is not recommended for New York state conditions.

Some poulters that are not well fattened in the fall, but which are thrifty and in good health, can benefit by a special fattening period to get a final finish. Such fattening should start in October and the birds should be brought to full feed gradually, he advises. The fattening ration suggested by Cornell is: forty-five pounds yellow corn meal; ten of wheat bran; fifteen of flour wheat middlings; ten, fine ground heavy oats; ten, fifty-five per cent protein meat scrap; ten dried skim milk; one of limestone; and one-half pound of salt. For a grain ration he suggests sixty pounds of cracked yellow corn and forty pounds of wheat.

When full feed is reached, a large amount of grain will be eaten compared to the amount of mash. The mash may be wet with milk or the grain can be soaked in milk and fed once a day in amounts that the turkeys will eat rapidly, to stimulate the total amount of food eaten.

### Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 33 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

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## Washington Laying Rations

M. Wayne Miller, J. S. Carver and W. D. Buchanan in the September bulletin of the state college point out that the test of a laying ration is primarily the production secured from feeding it. It is also necessary to consider cost of feed, simplicity of feeding schedule, and the effect of the feed on the birds. An adequate ration will meet the needs of production and at the same time maintain body weight.

**Carbohydrates and Fat.** In the rations presented the carbohydrates and fat are supplied chiefly from grains and their by-products. The fiber content is not excessive yet sufficient to keep the birds' digestive tract in good physiological condition.

**Protein.** The protein portion of a laying ration is important because of the high protein content of the egg. A blend of the proteins of milk, meat and fish are used in these rations. It has been found experimentally that a protein blend secures more consistent and economical production than can be had by the use of any of the individual protein supplements.

**Minerals.** The minerals needed in the poultry ration are calcium, phosphorus, sodium and chlorine. Calcium is supplied in limestone or ground oyster shell. Phosphorus is usually supplied by bone meal. In these rations the phosphorus is supplied by the bone in the fish and meat scrap. A mineral mixture is used consisting of 2 parts of ground oyster shell or ground limestone and 1 part salt.

It must be remembered that 10 per cent of the eggs consist of mineral matter and for this reason it is important that the ration contain sufficient minerals. Oyster or clam shell and grit are, therefore, fed in addition in open hoppers kept before the birds at all times.

**Vitamins.** During the past few years the discovery of the vitamins has greatly added to our knowledge of poultry feeding. These vital nutrients found in certain grains and feed form an essential part of any ration. It is now considered that poultry must have vitamins A, B, D, E, and G.

Most of the vitamins are present in normal rations, but it is usually necessary to add both vitamin A and D to the poultry rations. Vitamin A is supplied in the ration in the form of yellow corn, fish oil, fresh green feed, yellow carrots, and dehydrated alfalfa meal or properly cured alfalfa leaf meal.

Vitamin D is supplied by the use of biologically tested codliver oil or fish oils. The oils used in poultry feeding may vary in their vitamin D content. For this reason it is well

to insist that the oil purchased has been biologically tested for vitamin D and found to be potent at the levels recommended.

There is no essential difference between ration 1, as given, and ration 2, except that the milk is fed in the powdered form in ration No. 1 while it is fed in ration No. 2 as liquid skim milk or condensed buttermilk. Ration No. 1 is recommended for those poultrymen who either do not have a supply of skim milk available or who do not like the bother of feeding the liquid milk or the condensed buttermilk in addition to the regular laying mash.

In good feeding practice scratch grain should be steadily reduced from the time the birds are housed for a period of approximately three weeks, at which time the scratch will be reduced to the proper amount given in the laying schedule. It will also be well, in changing from the growing mash to the laying mash to place them for a week or two on a mash composed of 50 per cent growing and 50 per cent laying mash.

Grain must be fed intelligently. The amount of scratch given is for pullets in heavy production during the late fall and winter. Old hens in light production should be fed two or three pounds less of grain daily. The amount for pullets and hens is reduced in spring and summer. In extremely cold weather it may be necessary to increase the amounts by two or three pounds daily. Some successful poultrymen feed one pound per 100 birds at 10 o'clock in the morning and another pound at noon.

**Wet Mash.** It is not necessary to feed a wet mash. However, some poultrymen find that during certain periods of the year when a flock is molting it is possible to bring them back to production somewhat quicker by feeding a wet mash.

Several changes have been incorporated recently in the Washington State College poultry formulas and their methods of feeding, following experimental work at the institution's poultry ranches and in cooperation with poultry feeders. Here is the new formula for the College's laying ration No. 1:

**Mash**—740 lbs. millrun or bran, 300 low grade flour or middlings, 300 ground yellow corn, 100 ground barley, 150 meat scrap (low ash content), 150 fish meal, 100 skim milk powder, 100 dehydrated alfalfa or high grade alfalfa leaf meal, 40 ground oyster shell or limestone, 20 salt, 20 biologically tested cod liver oil or fish oil or its equivalent in concentrated Vitamin D.

**Scratch**—100 to 200 lbs. wheat, 100 corn (whole or cracked), 100 barley, 50 heavy oats. Calcite or aragonite may be used interchangeably with oyster shell or limestone.

For feeding 100 pullets, these regulations are suggested: Time, 7 a. m. Feed, 2 quarts or 3 lbs. of scratch feed.

Time, 1:30 p. m. Feed, 3 lbs. or as much succulent green feed as possible without making the egg yolks too dark. Suggested green feed: Yellow carrots, kale, clover, alfalfa, lawn clippings.

Time, 4 p. m. Feed, 7 quarts or 10½ lbs. (5½ quarts or 8¼ lbs. at evening feed during the summer months) of scratch feed.

Keep mash before the birds constantly. Also clean water and a source of calcium.

## A Medal for the "Elevator Man"

Judge Hale of the Northwestern Yeast Co., fully recognizing the value of the services of the country elevator men to their communities, sends us the following encomium from the *Chicago Tribune*:

Sir: I ain't communed with you fer quite a spell on account of me workin' on a farm over here in Indiana but when you was gallivantin' down in Washington I threatened to write you an' ask you to bring me back one of them medals that the government's been givin' to people fer flyin' across the ocean an' cuttin' up atoms an' doin' other things that ain't gonna do nobody no good, on account of me wantin' one fer the man that runs the grain elevator over here.

There ain't nobody that deserves a medal more'n the elevator man 'cause he's a regular institution. I was born over here an' I can remember when they was three important institutions outside of Jim Watson. One was the country doctor an' another'n was the Saturday night bath and the other'n was the elevator man. But my how things has changed.

There ain't no country doctor no more on account of him movin' to where there's a golf course an' the baths ain't like they was when you took 'em in the horse trough in the summer an' in the wash tub in the winter an' had to heat the water on the kitchen stove but the elevator man's still here. He can't get away an' even if he could, he ain't got no place to go. Honest, he's got more troubles than Herb Hoover an' if he ain't explainin' to a woman that there ain't no hen that'll lay more'n a egg a day, even if she et Laymore Egg Mash (the hen et it, not the woman), he's showin' how to grow two pigs where only one grewed before or else he's tryin' to explain to the farmers why wheat ain't worth more'n forty cents when the government told 'em it'd be worth more'n a dollar if they held it.

An' say, he ain't got much use for that preacher fella that runs the government's wheat company an' there ain't no preacher that oughta hear the things that elevator man said about him. I says to him, I says, "ain't the farm board helpin' the farmers none?" an' he says "naw, all them farm board guys is doin' is helpin' themselves an' say," he says to me, "ever since I've been readin' the Bible I've been thinkin' that the manna that them Israelites lived on fer forty years is just another word fer farmers an' everybody's been livin' off 'em ever since." So please, will you try to get me one of them medals fer the elevator man?—That Ottawa Fella.

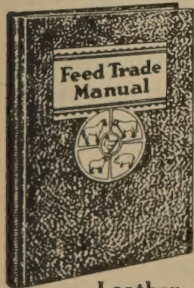
Grant of a bonus of 5c per bushel on wheat is under consideration, Premier R. B. Bennett told Parliament of Canada recently.

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## Minerals in a Poultry Ration

BY DR. J. E. HUNTER

Minerals are extremely important constituents of a poultry mash. The feed mixer is concerned primarily with balancing his formula from the standpoint of calcium and phosphorus. The growing bird requires these elements for building bone and tissue, and the laying hen requires them for producing eggs.

Only within the last few years has information been available regarding the calcium and phosphorus requirement of chickens. Available tests indicate the minimum calcium requirement of chicks is 0.6 to 0.7 per cent of the ration, and that the minimum requirement for phosphorus is from 0.3 to 0.5 per cent. These figures hold true in the presence of ample vitamin D or its equivalent.

In the absence of vitamin D the calcium and phosphorus requirement becomes much higher. The values quoted should be regarded as minimum, and not the amounts that should necessarily be added in a practical ration.

Rapidity of growth without doubt affects the calcium and phosphorus requirement; the faster the rate of growth the more calcium and phosphorus required. Since the manufacturer wants to produce a feed that will meet all conditions as well as possible he desires to supply an amount that will take care of the greatest number of cases.

Doubling the minimum requirement is not likely to result in trouble, provided the proper ratio is held. Investigators are in fairly close agreement that a calcium-phosphorus ratio of about 2:1 is somewhere near the correct figure for growing chicks, but that one of from 1.5:1.0 to 2.5:1.0 is not likely to cause trouble. If, for example, a ration is to be formulated having a calcium-phosphorus ratio of 2:1, we would proceed as follows:

If a ration contains some meat and milk or fish meal it is likely to contain enough phosphorus. Let us assume that the calcium and phosphorus content of the ration has been determined, either through chemical procedure or calculated methods. Suppose the phosphorus level has been found to be 0.6 per cent. Then, if a calcium-phosphorus ratio of 2:1 is to be maintained the calcium level should be approximately 1.2 per cent, and this level can be maintained by the addition of some calcium carrier such as ground limestone, oyster shell flour, etc.

Perhaps the phosphorus level of the ration would be found to be 0.8 or 0.9 per cent, then the amount of calcium carbonate to be added would, of course, need to be more if a calcium-phosphorus ratio of 2:1 is to be maintained. If ground limestone is to be used as a source of calcium, care should be taken to choose a supply that is high in calcium and low in magnesium. Investigators have shown that ill effects sometimes result from the feeding of limestone containing excess quantities of this element.

Excess calcium and phosphorus in the ration has been definitely shown to be involved in the production of the so-called "slipped tendons" or "hock disease" in chicks, although there are other contributing factors. This abnormality is peculiar to growing birds, and usually appears at an early age. It is particularly prevalent in battery brooders where a fast rate of growth is maintained. A slight swelling of the hocks is at first apparent, and as the trouble becomes worse the joints become more enlarged and bending of the bone near the joint may occur.

In a large number of cases the "Achilles" tendon, which runs at the back of the hock joint, is displaced and the whole hock has a much flattened appearance when viewed from the rear. After the bone bending and tendon slipping occurs there seems to be no cure for the trouble, and the birds remain permanently deformed, but the early stages of the deformity may be checked by a proper adjustment of the mineral constituents of the ration.

Since it is not possible to "cure" hock dis-

ease, the feed dealer should be careful to adjust the mineral content of his mashes. The incorporating of just enough calcium to balance the phosphorus present in the mash is a good principle to follow, provided the phosphorus content of the mash is not abnormally high. In the event that it is unusually high, it might be necessary to use a higher protein meat scrap in order to cut down on the amount of phosphorus present.

Such a procedure, however, is not often necessary. Since different samples of meat scrap and fish meal vary widely in calcium and phosphorus content, it is advisable to determine the amount of these elements present in the products used. This is a simple procedure, and may be closely approximated by ashing the meat meal and fish meal. About 34 per cent of the ash is calcium, and about 17 per cent of the ash is phosphorus. These figures show that meat scrap and fish meal carry about the calcium-phosphorus ratio that we desire in a poultry feed, namely, 2:1.

If the birds at all times had access to some source of calcium, such as ground limestone or oyster shell, the need for balancing the ration would not be so acute, because the birds would eat enough of these materials to make up for the calcium deficiency in the ration.

Most feeders use scratch grain in connection with the mash, and this, of course, lowers the calcium and phosphorus content of the total ration, because scratch grains are much lower in both of these elements than are the mash feeds which contain animal protein products.

A grain dealer of Potosi, Wis., who happens also to operate a farm, sold the product of 5 acres of alfalfa and with the proceeds bought the oats crop of 50 acres, in Iowa, and hauled the oats by truck.

Gann Valley, S. D., is having its troubles as a consequence of the drouth and the grasshopper plague. Some of its farmers are reported to be reverting to pioneer custom by laying in a supply of cow chips for winter fuel. It is too early to tell whether coal, one of the principal sidelines of the Northwestern grain dealer, is going to suffer thereby.

## Elevator Observations

BY TRAVELER.

AFTER LOSING two radios to robbers who broke into his office in the dark hours of the night, Henry Getz of the Tremont Co-operative Grain Co., at Tremont, Ill., hit upon the plan of putting the radio in a safe.

His office was blessed with two safes, one of which he used to safeguard the company's books and records. From the other he removed all the shelving and spacing. This made room enough for a complete desk radio that operates on the lighting circuit.

When he wants to get the markets Henry twirls the dials on the safe, opens the door, plugs in the radio, and gets the latest reports. The radio stays in the safe, and the safe seems to improve rather than distort its tone.

\* \* \* \* \*

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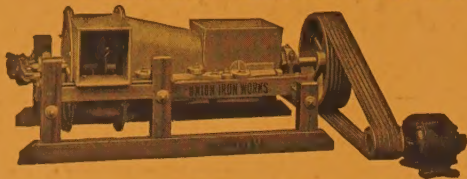
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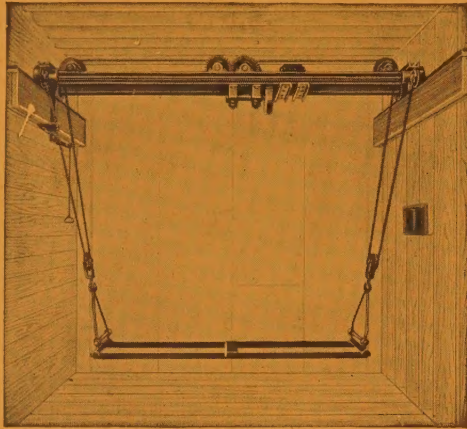


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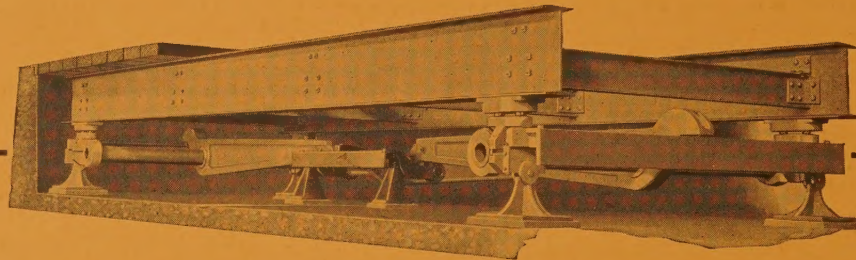
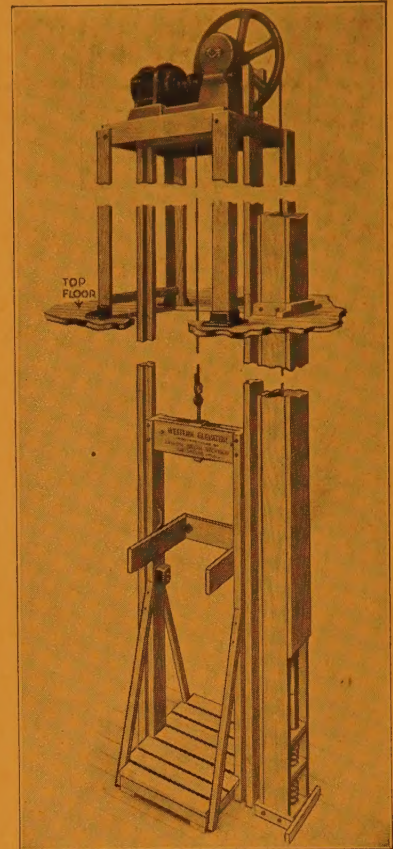
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